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AGED COUPLE TO DRIVE ACROSS CONTINENT.

THE GOSPEL WAGON.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Harrison, a couple nearing the seventies, have started with a load of New Testaments and potato peelers to drive from New York city to San Francisco. Their journey will be made in the old canvas covered wagon that took them on a thirty-five hundred mile tour to Atlanta, Ga., and back last year.

The potato peelers, which are put together in the Harrisons' home, in East 116th street, and finished on the road, are expected to pay part of the expenses of the journey. Mr. Harrison preaches the Gospel, but under no circumstances will he take up a collection from his audiences. The journey is made primarily for health.

"I realized a few years ago that I wasn't good for much at home and hadn't long to live," explained Mr. Harrison, before starting. "I was a sick man, and my wife said that I must do something to regain my health. We got the camping idea from a trip to Australia, where everybody camps. So I went to work and built myself the same wagon we shall start out in.

"Finances? We started with $13 in cash and potato peelers that cost us $150. We had $10 in Baltimore and $2.70 when we reached Atlanta, and $100 when we got home. So that the whole journey only cost us $50 net."

Mr. Harrison is not an ordained minister, but is a member of the Church of the Disciples, which holds that ordination is not necessary to the preaching of the Gospel. Though he has been an active business man, he has been a volunteer preacher for the last forty years.

He is a sturdy Lancashireman, with a decided burr in his speech. He has made two or three little fortunes in his life and has lost them. When he reaches San Francisco he may sell his horse, store his wagon and continue his journey to the Antipodes.

The wagon started with two heavy cases of New Testaments, donated by the Bible society, and five thousand unfinished potato peelers. The latter will return $500. At Denver, where the aged couple will probably spend the winter, they will choose between the Utah and Santa Fe routes to the Pacific coast.

NORSEMEN ON SKIS.

Wonderful Feats Performed by Soldiers in Winter Time.

No other army in the world is so well prepared for a winter campaign as is the little Norwegian army, because none other has been so well trained to the use of skis and to campaigning in severe weather, says the Minneapolis Journal. Nearly all European armies have their ski division, but the rank and file is not given the drill under arctic conditions, as are the soldiers of Norway.

The skill attained in handling the ski is marvelous and the evolutions of a command mounted on these long wooden skates is more interesting than any other feature of military drill.

To a ski runner moving along with his long, gliding movement, one would not suspect that he could "about face" almost as quickly as a soldier in a drill hall. The first sight of a ski company obeying a command to 'bout face is bewildering, and the thing must be repeated several times before the spectator will understand how it is done. Even then he will marvel how the men can get around so quickly.

The Norwegian soldiers are taught to do long marching carrying with them provisions and artillery, and think nothing of a long march in the most rigorous weather, making their homes in their canvas tents at night. Their skis enable them to make their way over any kind of country, and no matter what the depth of the snow, cover a given distance in much shorter time than the average infantry on the march.

Of late the ski work of the Norwegian army has been given much consideration by the military students, who realize that there is much more than an entertaining outdoor diversion in the use of the Norwegian snowshoes. It is for the same reason that every country having snow in winter is educating its soldiers to do effective work in that portion of the year which is usually spent in garrison.

Some of the Qualifications.

The Bishop—You would like to be a missionary, would you? Do you think you are qualified for that kind of work?

The Applicant—Yes, sir; I can live on almost nothing, mend my own clothes, do my own cooking, take care of sick people, and shall be willing to teach school without getting any pay for it.—Chicago Tribune.

Mysterious Mr. Sabin:

A Story of International Intrigue.

By E. Phillips Oppenheim....

CHAPTER I.

"To all such meetings as these!" cried Densham, lifting his champagne glass from under the soft halo of the rose-shaded electric lights. "Let us drink to them, Wolfenden—Mr. Felix!"

"To all such meetings!" echoed his vis-a-vis, also fingering the delicate stem of his glass. "An excellent toast!"

"To all such meetings as these!" murmured the third man, who made up the little party. "A capital toast indeed!"

They sat at a little round table in the brilliantly-lit supper room of one of London's most fashionable restaurants. Around them were the usual throng of well dressed men, of women with bare shoulders and flashing diamonds, of dark-visaged waiters, deft, silent, swift-footed. The pleasant hum of conversation, louder and more unrestrained as the hour grew toward midnight, was varied by the popping of corks and many little trills of feminine laughter. Of discordant sounds there were none. The waiters' feet fell noiselessly upon the thick carpet, the clatter of plates was a thing unheard of. From the balcony outside came the low, sweet music of a German orchestra played by master hands.

As usual the place was filled. Several late comers, who had neglected to order their table beforehand, had already, after a disconsolate tour of the room, been led to one of the smaller apartments, or had driven off again to where the lights from the larger but less smart Altone flashed out upon the smooth, dark waters of the Thames. Only one table was as yet unoccupied, and that was within a yard or two of the three young men who were celebrating a chance meeting in Pall Mall so pleasantly. It was laid for two only, and a magnificent bunch of white roses had, a few minutes before, been brought in and laid in front of one of the places by the director of the rooms himself. A man's small visiting card was leaning against a wine-glass. The table was evidently reserved by some one of importance, for several latecomers had pointed to it, only to be met by a decided shake of the head on the part of the waiter to whom they had appealed. As time went on, this empty table became the object of some speculation to the three young men.

"Our neighbors," remarked Wolfenden, "are running it pretty fine. Can you see whose name is upon the card, Densham?"

The man addressed raised an eyeglass to his left eye and leaned forward. Then he shook his head, he was a little too far away.

"No! It is a short name. Seems to begin with S. Probably a son of Israel!"

"His taste in flowers is at any rate irreproachable," Wolfenden remarked. "I wish they would come. I am in a genial mood, and I do not like to think of any one having to hurry over such an excellent supper."

"The lady," Densham suggested, "is probably theatrical, and has to dress after the show. Half-past twelve is a barbarous hour to turn us out. I wonder——"

"Sh-sh!"

The slight exclamation and a meaning frown from Wolfenden checked his speech. He broke off in the middle of his sentence, and looked around. There was the soft swish of silk passing his chair, and the faint suggestion of a delicate and perfectly strange perfume. At last the table was being taken possession of. A girl, in a wonderful white dress, was standing there, leaning over to admire the great bunch of creamy-white blossoms, whilst a waiter respectfully held a chair for her. A few steps behind came her companion, an elderly man who walked with a slight limp, leaning heavily upon a stick. She turned to him and made some remark in French, pointing to the flowers. He smiled, and passing her, stood for a moment leaning slightly upon the back of his chair, waiting, with a courtesy which was obviously instinctive, until she should have seated herself. During the few seconds which elapsed before they were settled in their places he glanced around the room with a smile, slightly cynical, but still good natured, parting his thin, well-shaped lips. Wolfenden and Densham, who were looking at him with frank curiosity, he glanced at carelessly. The third young man of the party, Felix, was bending low over his plate, and his face was hidden.

The buzz of conversation in their immediate vicinity had been temporarily suspended. Every one who had seen them enter had been interested in these late-comers, and many curious eyes had followed them to their seats. Briefly, the girl was beautiful and the man distinguished. When they had taken their places, however, the hum of conversation recommenced. Dresham and Wolfenden leaned over to one another, and their questions were almost simultaneous.

"Who are they?"

"Who is she?"

Alas! neither of them knew; neither of them had the least idea. Felix, Wolfenden's guest, it seemed useless to ask. He had only just arrived in England, and he was a complete stranger to London. Besides, he did not seem to be interested. He was proceeding calmly with his supper, with his back directly upon the new-comers. Beyond one rapid, upward glance at their entrance, he seemed almost to have avoided looking at them. Wolfenden thought of this afterward.

"I see Harcutt in the corner," he said. "He will know who they are for certain. I shall go and ask him."

He crossed the room and chatted for a few minutes with a noisy little party in an adjacent recess. Presently he put his question. Alas! not one of them knew! Harcutt, a journalist of some note and a man who prided himself upon knowing absolutely everybody, was as helpless as the rest. To his humiliation he was obliged to confess it.

"I never saw either of them before in my life," he said. "I cannot imagine who they can be. They are certainly foreigners."

"Very likely," Wolfenden agreed quietly. "In fact, I never doubted it. An English girl of that age—she is very young, by the bye—would never be so perfectly turned out."

"What a very horrid thing to say, Lord Wolfenden," exclaimed the woman on whose chair his hand was resting. "Don't you know that dressing is altogether a matter of one's maid? You may rely upon it that that girl has found a treasure!"

"Well, I don't know," Wolfenden said, smiling. "Young English girls always seem to me to look dishevelled in evening dress. Now this girl is dressed with the art of a Frenchwoman of mature years, and yet with the simplicity of a child."

The woman laid down her lorgnettes and shrugged her shoulders.

"I agree with you," she said, "that she is probably not English. If she were she would not wear such diamonds at her age."

"By the bye," Harcutt remarked with sudden cheerfulness, "we shall be able to find out who the man is when we leave. The table was reserved, so the name will be on the list at the door."

His friends rose to leave and Harcutt, making his adieux, crossed the room with Wolfenden.

"We may as well have our coffe together," he said. "I ordered Turkish and I've been waiting for it ten minutes. We got here early. Hullo! where's your other guest?"

Densham was sitting alone. Wolfenden looked at him inquiringly.

"Your friend Felix has gone," he announced. "Suddenly remembered an engagement with his chief, and begged you to excuse him. Said he'd look you up tomorrow."

"Well, he's an odd fellow," Wolfenden remarked, motioning Harcutt to the vacant place. "His looks certainly belie his name."

"He's not exactly a cheerful companion for a supper party," Densham admitted, "but I like his face. How did you come across him, Wolfenden, and where does he hail from?"

"He's a junior attache at the Russian Embassy," Wolfenden said, stirring his coffee. "Only just been appointed. Charlie Meynell gave him a line of introduction to me; said he was a decent sort, but mopish! I looked him up last week, met him in Pall Mall just as you came along, and asked you both to supper. What liqueurs, Harcutt?"

The conversation drifted into ordinary channels and flowed on steadily. At the same time it was maintained with a certain amount of difficulty. The advent of these two people at the next table had produced an extraordinary effect upon the three men. Harcutt was perhaps the least affected. He was a young man of fortune and natural gifts, who had embraced journalism as a career, and was really in love with his profession. Partly on account of his social position, which was unquestioned, and partly because his tastes tended in that direction, he had become the recognized scribe and chronicle of smart society. His pen was easy and fluent. He was an inimitable maker of short paragraphs. He prided himself upon knowing everybody and all about them. He could have told how much a year Densham, a rising young portrait painter, was making from his profession, and exactly what Wolfenden's allowance from his father was. A strange face was an annoyance to him; two, a humiliation. He had been piqued that he could not answer the eager questions of his own party as to these two people, and subsequently Wolfenden's inquiries. The thought that very soon at any rate their name would be known to him was, in a sense, a consolation The rest would be easy Until he knew all about them he meant to conceal so far as possible his own interest.

CHAPTER II.

The pitch of conversation had risen higher, still mingled with the intermittent popping of corks and the striking of matches. Blue wreaths of cigarette smoke were curling upwards—a delicate feeling of "abandon" was making itself felt amongst the roomful of people. The music grew softer as the babel of talk grew in volume. The whole environment became tinged with a faint but genial voluptuousness. Densham was laughing over the foibles of some mutual acquaintance; Wolfenden leaned back in his chair, smoking a cigarette and sipping his Turkish coffee. His eyes scarcely left for a moment the girl who sat only a few yards away from him, trifling with a certain dainty indifference with the little dishes, which one after the other had been placed before her and removed. He had taken pains to withdraw himself from the discussion in which his friends were interested. He wanted to be quite free to watch her. To him she was certainly the most wonderful creature he had ever seen. In every one of her most trifling actions she seemed possessed of an original and curious grace, even the way she held her silver fork, toyed with her serviette, raised her glass to her lips and set it down again—all these little things she seemed to him to accomplish with a peculiar and wonderful daintiness. Of conversation between her companion and herself there was evidently very little, nor did she appear to expect it. He was enjoying his supper with the moderation and minute care for trifles which denote the epicure, and he only spoke to her between the courses. She, on the other hand, appeared to be eating scarcely anything. At last, however, the waiter set before her a dish in which she was evidently interested. Wolfenden recognized the pink frilled paper and smiled. She was human enough then to care for ices. She bent over it and shrugged her shoulders—turning to the waiter who was hovering near, she asked a question. He bowed and removed the plate. In a moment or two he reappeared with another. This time the paper and its contents were brown. She smiled as she helped herself—such a smile that Wolfenden wondered that the waiter did not lose his head, and hand her pepper and salt instead of gravely filling her glass. She took up her spoon and deliberately tasted the contents of her plate. Then she looked across the table, and spoke the first words in English which he had heard from her lips—

"Coffee ice. So much nicer than strawberry!"

The man nodded back.

"Ices after supper are an abomination," he said. "They spoil the flavor of your wine, and many other things. But after all, I suppose it is waste of time to tell you so! A woman never understands how to eat until she is fifty."

She laughed, and deliberately finished the ice. Just as she laid down the spoon, she raised her eyes quietly and encountered Wolfenden's. He looked away at once with an indifference which he felt to be badly assumed. Did she know, he wondered, that he had been watching her like an owl all the time? He felt hot and uncomfortable—a veritable schoolboy at the thought. He plunged into the conversation between Harcutt and Densham—a conversation which they had been sustaining with an effort. They too were still as interested in their neighbors, although their positions at the table made it difficult for either to observe them closely.

When three men are each thinking intently of something else, it is not easy to maintain an intelligent discussion. Wolfenden, to create a diversion, called for the bill. When he had paid it, and they were ready to depart, Densham looked up with a little burst of candor—

"She's wonderful!" he exclaimed softly.

"Marvelous!" Wolfenden echoed.

"I wonder who on earth they can possibly be," Harcutt said almost peevishly. Already he was being robbed of some part of his contemplated satisfaction. It was true that he would probably find the man's name on the table-list at the door, but he had a sort of presentiment that the girl's personality would elude him. The question of relationship between the man and the girl puzzled him. He propounded the problem and they discussed it with bated breath. There was no likeness at all! Was there any relationship? It was significant that although Harcutt was a scandalmonger and Wolfenden somewhat of a cynic, they discussed it with the most profound respect. Relationship after all of some sort there must be. What was it? It was Harcutt who alone suggested what to Wolfenden seemed an abominable possibility.

"Scarcely husband and wife, I should think," he said thoughtfully, "yet one never can tell!"

Involuntarily they all three glanced towards the man. He was well preserved and his little imperial and short grey moustache were trimmed with military precision, yet his hair was almost white, and his age could scarcely be less than sixty. In his way he was quite as interesting as the girl. His eyes, underneath his thick brows, were dark and clear, and his features were strong and delicately shaped. His hands were white and very shapely, the fingers were rather long, and he wore two singularly handsome rings, both set with strange stones. By the side of the table rested the stick upon which he had been leaning during his passage through the room. It was of smooth, dark wood polished like a malacca cane, and set at the top with a curious, green, opalescent stone, as large as a sparrow's egg. The eyes of the three men had each in turn been arrested by it. In the electric light which fell softly upon the upper part of it, the stone seemed to burn and glow with a peculiar, iridescent radiance. Evidently it was a precious possession, for once when a waiter had offered to remove it to a stand at the other end of the room, the man had stopped him sharply and drawn it a little closer towards him.

Wolfenden lit a fresh cigarette, and gazed thoughtfully into the little cloud of blue smoke.

"Husband and wife," he repeated slowly. "What an absurd idea! More likely father and daughter!"

"How about the roses?" Harcutt remarked. "A father does not as a rule show such excellent taste in flowers."

They had finished supper. Suddenly the girl stretched out her left hand and took a glove from the table. Wolfenden smiled triumphantly.

"She has no wedding ring," he exclaimed softly.

Then Harcutt, for the first time, made a remark for which he was nexer altogether forgiven—a remark which both the other men received in chilling silence.

"That may or may not be a matter for congratulation," he said, twirling his moustache. "One never knows!"

Wolfenden stood up, turning his back upon Harcutt and pointedly ignoring him.

"Let us go, Densham," he said. "We are almost the last."

As a matter of fact his movement was made at exactly the right time. They could scarcely have left the room at the same moment as these two people, in whom manifestly they had been taking so great an interest. But by the time they had sent for their coats and hats from the cloakroom, and Harcutt had coolly scrutinized the table-list, they found themselves all together in a little group at the head of the stairs.

Wolfenden, who was a few steps in front, drew back to allow them to pass. The man, leaning upon his stick, laid his hand upon the girl's sleeve. Then he looked up at the man, and addressed Wolfenden directly:

"You had better precede us, sir," he said; "my progress is unfortunately somewhat slow."

Wolfenden drew back courteously.

"We are in no hurry," he said. "Please go on."

The man thanked him, and with one hand upon the girl's shoulder and with the other on his stick commenced to descend. The girl had passed on without even glancing towards them. She had twisted a white lace mantilla around her head, and her features were scarcely visible—only as she passed, Wolfenden received a general impression of rustling white silk and lace and foaming tulle as she gathered her skirts together at the head of the stairs. It seemed to him, too, that the somewhat close atmosphere of the vestibule had become faintly sweet with the delicate fragrance of the white roses which hung by a loop of satin from her wrist.

The three men waited until they had reached the bend of the stairs before they began to descend. Harcutt then leaned forward.

"His name," he whispered, "is disenchanting. It is Mr. Sabin. Whoever heard of a Mr. Sabin? Yet he looks like a personage!"

At the doors there was some delay. It was raining fast and the departures were a little congested. The three young men still kept in the background. Densham affected to be busy lighting a cigarette. Wolfenden was slowly drawing on his gloves. His place was almost in a line with the girl's. He could see the diamonds flashing in her fair hair through the dainty tracery of the drooping white lace, and in a moment, through some slight change in her position, he could get a better view of her face than he had been able to obtain even in the supper room. She was beautiful! There was no doubt about that! But there were many beautiful women in London, whom Wolfenden scarcely pretended to admire. This girl had something better even than supreme beauty. She was anything but a reproduction. She was a new type. She had originality. Her hair was dazzlingly fair; her eyebrows, delicately arched, were high and distinctly dark in color. Her head was perfectly shaped—the features seemed to combine a delightful piquancy with a somewhat statuesque regularity. Wolfenden, wondering of what she in some manner reminded him, suddenly thought of some old French miniatures, which he had stopped to admire only a day or two before, in a little curio shop near Bond street. There was a distinct dash of something foreign in her features and carriage. It might have been French, or Austrian—it was most certainly not Anglo-Saxon!

The crush became a little less, they all moved a step or two forward—and Wolfenden, glancing carelessly outside, found his attention immediately arrested. Just as he had been watching the girl, so was a man, who stood on the pavement side by side with the commissionaire, watching her companion. He was tall and thin; apparently dressed in evening clothes, for though his coat was buttoned up to his chin, he wore an opera hat. His hands were thrust into the loose pockets of his overcoat, and his face was mostly in the shadows. Once, however, he followed some motion of Mr. Sabin's and moved his head a little forward. Wolfenden started and looked at him fixedly. Was it fancy, or was there indeed something clenched in his right hand there, which gleamed like silver—or was it steel—in the momentary flash of a passing carriagelight? Wolfenden was puzzled. There was something, too, which seemed to him vaguely familiar in the man's figure and person. He was certainly waiting for somebody, and to judge from his expression his mission was no pleasant one. Wolfenden who, through the latter part of the evening, had felt a curious and unwonted sense of excitement stirring his blood, now felt it go tingling through all his veins. He had some subtle prescience that he was on the brink of an adventure. He glanced hurriedly at his two companions; neither of them had noticed this fresh development.

Just then the commissionaire, who knew Wolfenden by sight, turned round and saw him standing there. Stepping back on to the pavement, he called up the brougham, which was waiting a little way down the street.

"Your carriage, my lord," he said to Wolfenden, touching his cap.

Wolfenden, with ready presence of mind, shook his head.

"I am waiting for a friend," he said. "Tell my man to pass on a yard or two."

The man bowed, and the danger of leaving before these two people in whom his interest now was becoming positively feverish, was averted. As if to enhance it, a singular thing now happened. The interest suddenly became reciprocal. At the sound of Wolfenden's voice the man with the club foot had distinctly started. He changed his position, and, leaning forward, looked eagerly at him. His eyes remained for a moment or two fixed steadily upon him. There was no doubt about the fact, singular in itself though it was. Wolfenden noticed it himself, so did both Densham and Harcutt. But before any remark could pass between them a little coupe brougham had drawn

Germany Much Like Milwaukee

The Bad Boy Turns a Trick and, of Course, Dad Gets Into Trouble

By George W. Peck.

Berlin, Germany.—My Dear Old Pummernickel:—Now we have got pretty near home, and you would enjoy it to be with us, because you couldn't tell this town from Milwaukee, except for the military precision with which everything is conducted, where you never take a glass of beer without cracking your heels together like a soldier, and giving a military salute to the bartender, who is the commander-in-chief of all who happen to patronize his bar. Everybody here acts like he was at a picnic in the woods, with a large barrel of beer with perspiration oozing down the outside, and a spigot of the largest size, which fills a schooner at one turn of the wrist, and every man either smiles or laughs out loud, and you feel as though there was happiness everywhere, and that heaven was right here in this greatest German city. There is laughter everywhere, except when the emperor drives by, escorted by his body guard, on the finest horses in the world, then every citizen on the street stops smiling and laughing, and every face takes on a solemn, patriotic, almost a

HAPPINESS EVERYWHERE.

fighting look, as though each man would consider it his happiest duty and pleasure to walk right up to the mouth of cannon and die in his tracks for his pale-faced, haggard and loved emperor. And the emperor never smiles on his subjects as he passes, but looks into every eye on both sides of the beautiful street with an expression of agony on his face, but a proud light in his eye, as though he would say, "Ach, Gott, but they are daisies, and they would fight for the Fatherland with the last breath in their bodies."

The pride of the people in that moustached young man, with the look of suffering, is only equaled by the pride of the emperor in every German in Germany, or anywhere on the face of the globe. There is none of the "Hello Bill," such as we have in America, when the President drives through his people; many of them yell "Hello, Teddy," while he shows his teeth and laughs and stands up in his carriage and says, "Hello, Mike," as he recognizes an acquaintance. But these same "Hello Bill" Americans are probably just as loyal to their chief, wherever he may be, and would fight as hard as the loving Germans would for their hereditary emperor.

I suppose there is somebody working in Berlin, but it seems to us that the whole population, so far as can be seen, is bent on enjoying every minute, walking the streets, in good clothes, giving military salutes, and drinking beer between meals, and talking about what Germany would do to an enemy if the ever-present chip on the shoulder should be knocked off, even accidentally. But they all seem to love America, and when we registered at the hotel, from Milwaukee, U. S. A., citizens began to gather around us and ask about relatives at our home. They seem to think that every German who has settled in Milwaukee owns a brewery, and that all are rich, and that some day they will come back to Germany and spend the money and fight for the emperor.

We did not have the heart to tell them that all the Germans in Milwaukee were going to stay there and spend their money, and while their hearts were still warm towards the Fatherland, they loved the Stars and Stripes and would fight for the American flag against the world, and that the younger Germans spoke the German language, if at all, with a Yankee accent. Gee, but wouldn't the people of Berlin be hot under the collar if they knew how many Germans in America were unfamiliar with the make up of the German flag, and that they only see it occasionally, when some celebration of German days takes place?

Well, when dad saw the German emperor drive down the great street and got a look at his face, he said: "Hennery, I have got to see that young man and advise him to go and consult a doctor," and so we made arrangements to go to the palace and see the emperor and his son, the crown prince, who will before long take the empire on his shoulders if William is as sick as he looks. You don't have to hire any masquerade clothes to call on the emperor of Germany, like you do when you visit royalty in Turkey and Egypt, for a good frock coat and a silk hat will take you anywhere in the day time, and a swallow-tail is legal tender at night, so dad put on his frock coat and silk hat, just as he would to go and attend an afternoon wedding at home, and we were ushered into a regular parlor, where the emperor was having fun with his children, and the empress was doing some needle work.

Dad supposed we would have to talk to the emperor and the prince through an interpreter, and we stood there waiting for some one to break the ice, when some one told the emperor that an American gentleman and his boy wanted to pay their respects, and the emperor who wore an ordinary dark suit, with no military frills, took one of the young princes he had been playing with, across his knee and gave him a couple of easy spanks, in fun, and the whole family was laughing, and the spanked boy "tackled" the emperor around the legs, below the knee, like a football player, and the other princes pulled him off, and the emperor came up to dad, smiling as though he was having the time of his life, and spoke to dad in the purest English, and said he was glad to see the "bad Boy" man, because he had read all about the pranks of the bad boy and bid dad welcome to Germany, and he didn't look sick at all.

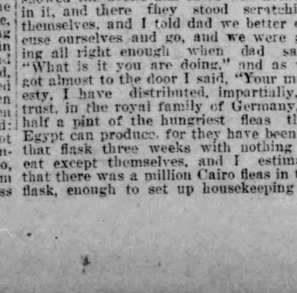
Dad was taken all of aheap, and didn't know what to make of the German emperor talking English, but when the ruler of Germany turned to me and said, "And so this is the champion little devil of America," and patted me on the head, dad felt that he had struck a friend of the family and he sat down with the emperor and talked for half an hour, while the young princes gathered around me, and we sat down on the floor and the boys got out their knives and we played mumblety peg on the carpet, just as though we were at home, and all the boys talked English, and we had a bully time. The princes had all read "Peck's Bad Boy," and I think the emperor and empress have encouraged them in their wickedness, for the boys told me of several tricks they had played on their father, the emperor, which they had copied from the "Bad Boy," and it made me blush when they told of initiating their father into the Masons, the way

"AND SO THIS IS THE CHAMPION LITTLE DEVIL."

my chum and I initiated dad into the Masons with the aid of a goat.

I asked the boys how their dad took it, and told them from what we in America heard about the emperor of Germany we would think he would kill anybody that played a trick on him, but they said he would stand anything from the children, and enjoy it, but if grown men attempted to monkey with him, the fur would fly. The crown prince came in and was introduced to me, and he seemed proud to see me, 'cause his uncle, Prince Henry, had told him about being in Milwaukee, and how all the women in that town were the handsomest he had ever seen in his trip around the world, and he asked me if it was so. I referred him to dad, and dad told him the women were the greatest in the world, and then dad made his usual break. He said: "Look ahere, Mister Prince, you have got to be married some day, and raise a family to hand the German empire down to, and my advice to you is not to let them saw off on to you no duchess or princess as homely as a hedge fence, with no ginger in her blood, but you skip out to America, and come to Milwaukee and I will introduce you to girls that are so handsme they will make you toe the mark, and if you marry one of them she will raise a family of healthy young royalty with no humor in the blood, and you won't have to go off and be gay away from home, 'cause an American wife will take you by the ear if you show any signs of wandering from your own fireside, like lots of your relatives have done."

Gee, but that made the emperor hot, and he said dad needn't instil any of his American ideas into the German nobility, as he could run things all right without any help, and dad got ready to go, 'cause the atmosphere was getting sort of chilly, but the emperor soon got over his huff, and told dad not to hurry, and then he turned to me and said, "Now, little American bad boy, what kind of a trick are you going to play on me, 'cause from what I have read of you I know you will never go out of this house without giving me a benefit, and all my boys expect it, and will enjoy it, the same as I will; now let 'er go."



DAD LEANED AGAINST A LAMP POST AND SCRATCHED.

I felt that it was up to me to do something to maintain the reputation I had made, so I said, "Your majesty, I will now proceed to make it interesting for you, if you and the boys will kindly be seated in a circle around me." They got into a circle, all laughing, and I took out of my pistol pocket a half pint flask of glass, covered with leather, and with a stopper that opened by touching a spring, and I walked around in front of each one of the royal family, mumbling, "Ene-mene-mony-my," and opening the flask in front of each one, and pretty soon they all began to get nervous, and scratch themselves, and the emperor slapped his leg and pinched his arm and put his fingers down his collar and scratched his neck, and the crown prince jumped up and kicked his leg and scratched his back, and said, "Say, kid, you are not hypnotizing us, are you," and I said, "Ene-mene-mony-my," and kept on touching the stopper.

By and by they all got to scratching, and the emperor turned sort of pale, but he was going to see the show through to the end, as long as he had a ticket, and he said, "What is the joke, anyway?" and I kept on saying "Ene-mene-mony-my," and walking around in front of them, and dad began to dance around, too, and dig under his shirt bosom and scratch his leg, and they all scratched in unison and laughed, and a little prince asked how long before they would know what it was all about, and I said my ene-mene, and looked solemn, and dad said, "What you doing us," and I said, "Never you mind, this is my show and I am the whole push," and everybody had raised up out of his chair and each was scratching for all that was out, and finally the emperor said, "I like a joke as well as anybody, but I can't laugh until I know what I am laughing about," and he told dad to make me show what was in the bottle, and I showed the bottle and there was nothing in it, and there they stood scratching themselves, and I told dad we better excuse ourselves and go, and we were going all right enough when dad said, "What is it you are doing," and as we got almost to the door I said, "Your majesty, I have distributed, impartially, I trust, in the royal family of Germany, a half a pint of the hungriest fleas that Egypt can produce, for they have been in that flask three weeks with nothing to eat except themselves, and I estimate that there was a million Cairo fleas in the flask, enough to set up housekeeping in your palace, with enough to stock the palace of your crown prince when he is married, and this is that yo umay remember the visit of Peck's Bay Boy and his dad.

The emperor was mad at first, but he laughed, and when we got out of the palace dad leaned against a lamppost and scratched his back, and said to me, "Hennery, you never ought to have did it," and I said, "What could a poor boy do when called upon suddenly to do something to entertain royalty?"

"Well," says dad, "I don't care for myself, but this thing is apt to bring on international complications," and I said, "Yes, it will bring Persia into it 'cause they will have to use Persian insect powder to get rid of them," and then we went to our hotel and fought fleas all night, and thought of the sleepless night the royal family were having.

Well, so long, old Pummernickel. Yous truly, HENNERY.

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A PROPHECY OF JAPAN

Russian, Nearly 100 Years Ago, Predicted Rise of Island Empire.

In 1819 Captain Golovnin of the Russian navy wrote and published his "Recollections of Japan." In the light of present events some of the things he said are of peculiar interest. A few extracts follow:

"What must we expect of this numerous, ingenious and industrious people, who are capable of everything and much inclined to imitate all that is foreign, should they ever have a sovereign like our Peter the Great? With the resources and treasures which Japan possesses, he would enable it to become, in a few years, the sovereign if the eastern ocean."

Captain Golovnin further said:

"However deeply a horror of everything foreign may be impressed on the Japanese and Chinese governments, yet a change in their system is not inconceivable; necessity may compel them to do that to which their own free will does not impel them."

That is just what has happened in Japan, and what is beginning to happen in China. And further:

"This might lead them to build ships of war on the model of those of Europe; these ships might increase to fleets."

How strikingly this prediction has been fulfilled by Japan, Russia and the world know, while China is now planning to build a navy.

"All the inventions of Europe might gradually take root in Japan, even without the creative spirit of a Peter, merely by the power and concurrence of circumstances. The Japanese certainly would not be in want of teachers if they would only invite them."

Japan did adopt the inventions, not only of Europe, but of America also, and she is using them every day. Her power of absorption of things foreign is almost beyond calculation. Japan did send for foreign teachers in all departments, paid them well and made good use of their knowledge. The splendid educational system of Japan will stand for all time as a monument to the work of the American school organizer and teacher. In closing this early writer said:

"I therefore believe that this just and upright people must not be provoked."

Here this writer of nearly a century ago was startlingly prophetic, as China found out in 1895, and as Russia is now learning, to her cost and humiliation.—New York Sun.

COERCING THE DOCTOR.

The sentence of two months with hard labor passed upon a Russian tailor for assaulting one of the London hospital surgeons should be made as widely known as possible in alien and native East End circles. It appeared that the surgeon was called in to attend a Mrs. Eisenberg on the occasion of her confinement, but, finding it a simple case to which his assistant could attend perfectly well, he instructed the assistant to attend to it, but intended also to remain himself. Two women who were present refused to allow the assistant to proceed, and three men were called in to bully the surgeon. When he put on his coat as a preliminary to indignant departure, they tried to detain him by force until the baby should be born, and the prisoner, Samuel Woolfson, seized him by the throat. It has been stated that this is by no means an isolated case of attempted or achieved detention of the doctor in such circumstances. But the most notable aspect of the affair, perhaps, is that the attendance of the hospital surgeon is simply a matter of gratuitous charity. The case is an example of the lengths to which the demoralizing theory that hospital services are everybody's right has been carried.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

Judging His Worth.

Old Man—How can you afford to smoke that 25-cent cigar?

Young Man—Oh, today was pay day.

Old Man—And what did you do with the other quarter?—Chicago News.

HOW CARNEGIE LIBRARIES ARE DISTRIBUTED

MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

Because a generous man built a library which enabled him to read, Andrew Carnegie promised himself that, should he become rich, he would devote his lifetime to building libraries so that all might have the benefit of books.

He has built 1,352 libraries, scattered over every part of the earth, in every English speaking community, in New Zealand and New York, Texas and Scotland.

Only two states in the Union have no Carnegie libraries. They are Rhode Island and Arkansas. Illinois has 60 libraries, New York has 120, but this is because of the many branches built in New York city. Iowa has 51, California 46, Texas 20, Indian Territory 2, Arizona 3, New Mexico 2, Kansas 16, Nebraska 9, Indiana 39, Massachusetts 21 and Pennsylvania 34.

The number of library buildings built by Mr. Carnegie in the United States is 671, and these when finished will serve more than 18 per cent of the population. They represent an expenditure of $25,807,980.

The amount given by Mr. Carnegie outside the United States is $10,603,540.

up, and the man and the girl started forward.

Wolfenden followed close behind. The feeling which prompted him to do so was a curious one, but it seemed to him afterwards that he had even at that time a conviction that something unusual was about to happen. The girl stepped lightly across the carpeted way and entered the carriage. Her companion paused in the doorway to hand some silver to the commissionaire, then he too, leaning upon his stick, stepped across the pavement. His foot was already upon the carriage step, when suddenly what Wolfenden had been vaguely anticipating, happened. A dark figure sprang from out of the shadows and seized him by the throat, something that glittered like a streak of silver in the electric light flashed upwards. The blow would certainly have fallen but for Wolfenden. He was the only person not wholly unprepared for something of the sort, and he was consequently not paralyzed into inaction, as were the others. He was so near, too, that a single step forward enabled him to seize the uplifted arm in a grasp of iron. The man who had been attacked was the next to recover himself. Raising his stick he struck at his assailant violently. The blow missed his head but grazed his temple and fell upon his shoulder. The man, released from Wolfenden's grasp by his convulsive start, went staggering back into the roadway.

There was a rush then to secure him, but it was too late. Wolfenden, half expecting another attack, had not moved from the carriage door, and the commissionaire, although a powerful man, was not swift. Like a cat the man who had made the attack sprang across the roadway, and into the gardens which fringed the Embankment. The commissionaire and a loiterer followed him. Just then Wolfenden felt a soft touch on his shoulder. The girl had opened the carriage door, and was standing at his side.

"Is any one hurt?" she asked quickly.

"No one," he answered. "It is all over. The man has run away."

Mr. Sabin stooped down and brushed away some grey ash from the front of his coat. Then he took a match box from his ticket pocket, and relit the cigarette which had been crumpled in his fingers. His hand was perfectly steady. The whole affair had scarcely taken thirty seconds.

"It was probably some lunatic," he remarked, motioning the girl to resume her place in the carriage. "I am exceedingly obliged to you, sir. Lord Wolfenden, I believe?" he added, raising his hat. "But for your intervention the matter might really have been serious. Permit me to offer you my card. I trust that some day I may have a better opportunity of expressing my thanks. At present you will excuse me if I hurry. I am not of your nation, but I share an antipathy with them—I hate a row."

He stepped into the carriage with a farewell bow, and it drove off at once. Wolfenden remained looking after it with his hat in his hand. From the Embankment below came the faint sound of hurrying footsteps.

(To Be Continued.)

THE MYSTERIES OF RANK

An African explorer tells of a tribe he met whose members determined worldly rank according to avoirdupois. The heaviest savage was the chief of the tribe, the next fattest was first lieutenant, and so on. As soon as a member gained in weight over the neighbor next above him in rank, he advanced one step in authority. Wealth, looks, personal popularity, capacity, were not taken into consideration when determining the standing of members of the tribe.

It is a pity our English cousins could not adopt some such simple method of determining rank, for their present scheme is so complicated that they themselves have difficulty in understanding it, while to the stranger within the gates its technicalities are absolutely bewildering. For instance, we are told that at a recent public dinner in London one hour was spent in arranging the diners in ante-prandial procession according to rank. The general rule prescribes that the army and navy shall have the first place, then the law, the church, medicine, "gentlemen" not engaged in any profession, and, lastly, those in "trade." In the latter class, however, it appears that wholesalers are considered more "respectable" than retailers, unless a retailer happens to be a knight or a baronet, which sometimes occurs, when he takes precedence over his business associates who are mere commoners. But not even all lawyers, it seems, are "gentlemen." The question arose during a recent case at law and it was decided that while "barristers" are "gentlemen," "solicitors" are not entitled to that distinction. According to English custom, a young man who has just been called to the bar is many steps higher in the social than his father, who is a millionaire wholesale grocer.

In addition to the few instances cited, there are a whole host of special exceptions founded on birth, education, and other conditions that make the English scheme of social precedence a perplexing study for those who desire to be punctiliously correct.

There is really no aristocracy in this country, though imaginative persons have endeavored to create one of wealth. For which let us all give thanks.—Housekeeper.

Those Popular Songs.

"How long," asks a contemporary, "can one live without air?"

It depends upon the air. Most people could live a long time without some of the airs which have been popular during the last year.—Chicago Journal.

TALLEST MAN IN ALL MICHIGAN.

F. M. JACKRIDER. (SIX FEET.)

LOUIS MOILENEN SEVEN FEET EIGHT INCHES

Louis Moilenen, of Houghton, Mich., is the tallest man in Michigan. He is only 19 years of age, but is seven feet eight inches in height, weighs 370 pounds and is still growing. He is well proportioned and strong as an ox.

He worked under ground in the Quincy mine at Hancock until A. B. Sackrider found him and dressed him up as a man of leisure.

Everything he wears has to be made to order. He is a center of attraction at the board of trade, where he officiates as floor walker and looks "wise." The young man's parents, who reside on Quincy Hill, are undersized people, his mother weighing less than one hundred pounds.

The Song of the Cradle.

Bye, bye! Hope rises high:
There's a sweet little cradle hung up in the sky;
A dear little life that is coming to bless;
Two soft chubby hands that will pat and caress;
A pure little soul wing-ing down from above;
A darling to care for, a baby to love.

One of the grandest agencies which enlightened Science has discovered to relieve motherhood from excessive suffering is the "Favorite Prescription" devised by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

This wonderful "Prescription" imbues the entire nervous system with natural, healthy vitality; gives elastic vigor to the delicate organism specially concerned in motherhood, and makes the coming of baby entirely free from danger and almost free from pain.

"I wish to state that I have used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription with very good results," writes Mrs. Katie M. Annis, of Hudson, New Hampshire. "Had been in poor health for over four years and had been twice in the hospital. My husband brought some of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and it has carried me easily through my last two confinements. We are now blessed with two healthy children, and I am sure your medicine has done me more good than all the other treatment I have ever received."

BAD HEADACHES generally arise from bad stomachs. Foul breath, bitter taste, coated tongue, sour eructations or belching of gas, are common symptoms though not all present in every case. To cure, take small doses, only one or two each day, of old Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by him over 40 years ago. One or two a laxative, three or four cathartic.

MOTTOES FOR COUNTRY HOMES

In the old-time manor house it was customary to inscribe some appropriate motto over the mantel or fireplace, especially in the great dining hall and library. The inscription was generally in Latin, the language of the scholar. This custom is being revived in both country and town houses. There is scarcely a room in which a sentiment, prettily expressed, would not at once attract the attention of a visitor. The lettering may be done in script or old English. Here are a few good mottoes:

For the hall:
East or west, home is best.
A man's house is his castle.
Home is the resort of love, of joy, of peace.
Our home is ever at your service.
Over the fireplace in Mark Twain's home in Connecticut is this beautiful inscription:
The ornament of a home is the guests who frequent it.
For the living room:
Oh, ye fire and heat, bless ye the Lord.
God has given us this ease; or seek thine own ease.
No place is more delightful than one's own fireside.
For the library:
Old wood to burn.
Old friends to trust.
Old authors to read.
There is an art of reading.
The monuments of vanished minds.
Infinite riches in a little room.
For the nursery:
God rest ye, little children.
A child in the house is a wellspring of pleasure.
For the music room:
The hidden soul of harmony.
Music—the speech of angels.

RECORD COMPOSITION.

The rapidity with which Schubert used to turn out his songs is well known, but something like a record in quick composition has been accomplished by Mr. H. Trotere, the composer of "My Sweet Wild Rose," says M. A. P. The idea of his celebrated piece, "In Old Madrid," came to him while he was returning home from work at the Aquarium. He had no paper on which to jot it down, so slipped into a little public house in Rochester Row. Here he was again disappointed. The public house had nothing in the way of writing paper to offer him, but, catching sight of some biscuit bags, he jotted down the famous melody in a minute or two. His song, "Asthore," was written and composed in less than 40 minutes, he and Mr. Clifton Bingham adjourning to Blanchard's restaurant for the purpose. "Go to Sea" was composed between a music shop and Regent Circus. Again he was without paper, so he hurried back to the publisher's shop and wrote the song then and there. But this record was beaten in the case of "The Brow of the Hill." Mr. Trotere composed the melody, wrote a letter and ran 400 yards to catch the post, all inside eight minutes.

EX-GOV. HOGG'S SPEECH

When President Roosevelt was at Dallas, Texas, ex-Governor J. S. Hogg delivered the following speech at the reception:

"My fellow citizens, I have been emancipated within the last twenty-four hours from the shackles of the invalid. I came here several hundred miles after a protracted serious spell of sickness in order to testify my appreciation of the man who, in one night's time, according to accredited reports, liberated Texas from commercial tyranny. (Applause.) A man who, in a night's time, made it possible for our commerce, so great, so wonderful and of such boundless possibilities, to reach a market of 300,000,000 of people without traveling 9,000 miles out of the way. A man who, in a night's time, brought, without resort to diplomacy, without the complications of red tapeism, what the American people for over 100 years have been trying to get—the great Panama canal. (Cheers.)

"Yes, it is a pleasure to me as a Texan, rising above partisan prejudice, to come here to meet the great President, who had the manhood to strike back the doughfaced pirates who have fettered commerce for 100 years. (Applause and cries of "Go it, Jim.") That's Americanism, not politics. That's a principle to which every American proud of his country must yield with pride. Mr. President, we appreciate you, sir, and that's the real cause of this demonstration today. (Cheers and cries of "That's right.")

"I came to pay my respects to him for other reasons. He is the first President to obey the will and the sentiment of the American people (applause) absolutely, fearlessly, regardless of his own environments. Because he was the first one to take up the fight to strike down the Northern Securities company. (Applause.) He was the first one to lead out in suppressing the trusts of this country that are now throttling commerce and destroying individualism. He was the first one to scourge back from high places the partisans of his lifetime around him as his friends, the corruptionists in high places. And if there is the spirit of Andrew Jackson that has descended to find place again in the bosom of any man in the last seventy years, it is Theodore Roosevelt. (Applause.) And I am proud that there is a spirit of harmony today between the people of this state in extending a warm, a hearty welcome to the man of destiny, the man of San Juan hill the man of the Northern Securities corruption, the friend of the people against combinations everywhere. (Appiause.) And when Texans stand up to welcome the great democratic President, we are proud to have the Republicans to help us. (Cheers and laughter.)

"And I must say that if you will read American history, if you will read the biographies of the men who have filled the White House, you will find that this is the first man that has studied his own country. (Cheers and cries of "That's right!") He has been upon the plains under the blanket to study the dry regions of the great west, to see the necessity of irrigation. (Applause.) Did you ever know a man who was raised upon the plains or who had spent his young manhood there in the saddle that was not opposed to monopoly in every form? He is for the greatest individual freedom consistent with human rights and obedience to the constitution of the country.

"And when the senators from the Southland opposed him, they committed the political blunder of the nineteenth century. (Cheers and cries of "Give it to them, Jim.") The men in high places catering to what they believed to be a common prejudice among the people, sought to embitter and prejudice this country against him. (Laughter, applause and a cry of "They didn't do it.")

"And, Mr. President, we want to say to you, sir, that this demonstration and more yet to follow will proclaim to the world that Texas has not tried to snub you, sir. (Applause.) The spirit of liberality in the bosom of these men here, who are the representatives of every class of people of our state, is broad as the ocean's sweep or the tidal wave's measureless motion, always imbued with justice, always ready to do honor to a servant of the people, who will obey their will. I thank you for your attention. I must say no more. Good night."

RHEUMATISM
CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE

New External Remedy is Curing Thousands Through Their Feet. We Want the Name of Every Sufferer so We Can Send

A $1 PAIR FREE TO TRY

Send no money—only your name—send it today. Return mail will bring you a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts, which are producing such remarkable cures in all kinds of rheumatism, chronic or acute, no matter where located or how severe. Test the Drafts thoroughly when they come, and if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send us one dollar. If not they cost you nothing. You decide.

These wonderful little Drafts are producing amazing results, curing cases of 30 and 40 years' standing, after a lifetime of suffering. They draw out poisons instead of trying to drive them out, curing rheumatism through the great pores of the feet and the sensitive nerve ganglia there located. Our thousands of letters from cured patients tell a story far more eloquent than any advertisement. Write today for the free Drafts, and our splendid booklet on rheumatism, containing many testimonials and photographs of cured sufferers. Magic Foot Draft Co., WB6, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS

The baby hankered for the stove. He thought
It must be very charming,
And more than once quite near it he was caught,
His parents much alarming.
At last he had his chance; no one was near,
And quite red hot it
Was glowing and that pleased the little dear,
And so—he got it.

The boy saw something hanging on a bough,
Gray, queerly shaped, alluring;
Just out of reach, but he thought anyhow
It must be worth securing.
He wanted it. I hate to tell the rest.
He tried to pot it
With rocks. It proved to be a hornet's nest
And so—he got it.

The man went out one day to hunt a bear
And long in vain he hunted.
The chase he had abandoned in despair,
When something near him grunted.
It was the bear that he had looked for!
Quick!
He turned and shot it.
But then, alas! the ursine hide was thick,
And so—he got it.

It happens so, you'll notice, all life through,
The thing we yearn for madly
And search for, work for, often fight for, too,
Will disappoint us sadly.
It does not, when its ownership we've tried,
Improve our lot; it
Not seldom makes us more dissatisfied
When we have got it.
—Chicago News.

THE DIET OF NATIONS.

The German, after all, is not the champion beer-drinker. That honor rests with the Britisher, who drinks three gallons a year more than the Teuton. On the other hand, the Frenchman eats nearly twice as much bread as the Britisher, and an American 50 per cent more meat than a citizen of the United Kingdom. The English are, however, the greatest tea-drinkers and sugar-consumers in the world, though they only drink two quarts of wine a head where the thirsty Spaniard imbibes 36 gallons.

MADE MILLIONS IN FARMING

South Dakotan Proves Wealth Can Be Honestly Acquired.

After making $1,500,000 in the last fourteen years out of the soil, I. D. Smith, of Madison, S. D., the richest exclusive farmer in the United States, has retired from active life. He has answered the question of whether one may honestly earn $1,000,000 in a lifetime begun without capital. His only diversion is a peculiar practice of giving $8,000 farms to worthy tenants.

To this man, and to his wife, the philosophy of life is simple. To them the possession of over a million dollars brings no question of travel in a petted land; no lavish expenditure for uncomfortable toggery; no risking of limbs in automobile races; not even the burden of maintaining a place in society. Mr. Smith made his money entirely as a farmer, and he is still a farmer.

Not a day passes that Mr. Smith is not asked by someone: "How did you earn nearly $2,000,000 as a farmer?"

"I made money by making it, not spending it," is his answer.

And this is true. When he began life it was with a few hundred dollars. With it he made a payment on an Illinois farm and then earned the money from the farm to pay off the debt. Then he bought another farm, which was long years later, and earned the money with the two to pay off the second debt. Ever declaring that his profit consisted of the difference between the money he received and the money he paid out, Mr. Smith proved himself a homely master in this true economy, not alone by keeping his expenses down, but with equal intelligence keeping his receipts at a large figure. Wherever he has lived he has enjoyed the reputation of getting the largest possible money crop from his land each year.

"How did I do it?" Mr. Smith repeats. "I earned my money by working and then when I made it I put it where it wouldn't be spent foolishly."

But it was more than this. Mr. Smith's fortune is a monument to his ability as a business farmer. Not only the most advanced methods of soil culture were employed, but, unlike nearly all farmers, he never hesitated to make investments if he might thereby save expenses. In short, he farmed under as accurate a system as the average manufacturer has for his plant.

In 1891 Mr. Smith came to this county. He spent all the money he had for land. As fast as he made more money he bought more land. This prairie country was yet untamed by the plow. The secret of its crop wealth had not been unearthed. Mr. Smith guessed this, and, guessing right, he found his land rapidly increasing in value. He sold and resold at big profits, all the time making every farm produce the utmost.

When he came to South Dakota he was worth $100,000. That $100,000 has grown in fourteen years to $1,500,000, for, besides stock in banks and other real estate, he now owns ninety-four magnificent farms in central South Dakota and 3,000 acres of highly improved land in Northwestern Iowa. "A third of my money I earned with my hands, the remaining two-thirds with my head," Mr. Smith is fond of saying.

In a plain, rambling house, not far from Madison, boasting none of the luxuries that come so readily to those with fortunes, Mr. Smith is reaping his reward and is perfectly happy. In the broad rooms of that home are to be found no plush carpets, no dancing floors, no reception halls, no mahogany furniture. The home shows that the last dollar needed for comfort has been spent, and not one cent more. About that home spread no gleaming lawns, no spouting fountains, no winding drives. Instead loom up great red barns where the echo of stamping horses resounds day and night, long rows of hay stacks, low-spreading sheds for his cattle. To Mr. Smith a contented horse is more pleasing than a prize dog.

Two years ago Joel Harris, a tenant who never failed to pay his rent promptly, who had kept every fence well in repair, received through the mail a deed to the farm he occupied. He took it over to Mr. Smith's home.

"Here is something you sent to me by mistake," he explained.

"Go on, you fool; don't ask so many questions," was the reply.

Thus did Mr. Smith take his own way of rewarding what he considered worth and industry. Because the man farmed as he had farmed he gave him the land. Since then two other tenants have fared equally well. It is needless to say that renters are willing to pay a premium to live on one of Mr. Smith's farms, and they watch the mails closely.

The only other known benefactions of Mr. Smith are a farm to a Sioux Falls cemetery and another farm and $1,500 to the Odd Fellows' lodge to which he belongs.

It has been said that women spend two-thirds of the money in America. If this be true, Mrs. Smith does not do her part. She is not unlike her husband. She cares not one whit for society. She does not even read a fashion paper. Her clothes are of good quality, but never expensive, and four dresses a year are considered by her an abundance.

On a fine day she may be seen driving in a substantial but plain carriage. At other times she will almost certainly be found at home, where she still performs many of the duties of a housekeeper.

To her, as well as to her husband, money is its own reward.—Chicago Chronicle.

NEGRO PREACHER FOND OF LATIN

The Catholic Standard and Times, of Philadelphia has the following from M. M. Stratner, of Crystal River, Fla.:

"Mose, a Florida negro, adds to his income as guide to sportsmen by ministering to the spiritual needs of a colored congregation of Baptists. He prides himself on his education and on his eloquent oratorical powers, and he never misses an opportunity of impressing his hearers into believing that he is a great Latin scholar. One evening at a fisherman's camp he listened intently to some sportsmen who were discussing the proper pronunciation of certain Latin words and phrases.

"'Please, suh,' he finally ventured to ask, 'what am de propah meaning ob dat wo'd "aqua?"'

"'Aqua means water,' he answered.

"'An what am "fortis?"'

"'Fortis means strong.'

"'Yes, suh. Thank yo', suh,' he replied, edging away after making a polite bow to his informant and then to the camp in general.

"The following Sunday Mose presided at a baptizing, and, as usual, electrified his audience by a roaring, eloquent sermon, freely interspersed with Latin (?) words. At last, with a dramatic sweep of his arms toward the river, where a few believers were soon to be immersed, he cried out in stentorian tones:

"'Quo vadis, mah bredern and sistahs? I says onto yo' unless yo' be 'marged in de aqua fortis ob baptism yo' shall be lost ad infinitum fo' ebah.'"

HAD TO RETURN THE FRAME

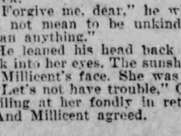
Nat C. Goodwin attended a story-telling party not long ago, when he was reminded of the following:

"There was a young fellow in Chicago, the owner of a prosperous photographic business, who at Christmas presented a fine photo of himself with a magnificent frame to a young woman whom he much admired.

"When he next saw her, the young man inquired how she liked the work.

"'Oh,' she exclaimed, 'I'm afraid I shall have to send you back the frame; you know mother doesn't believe in a girl accepting valuable presents from young men.'"

$35.00 Split Hickory



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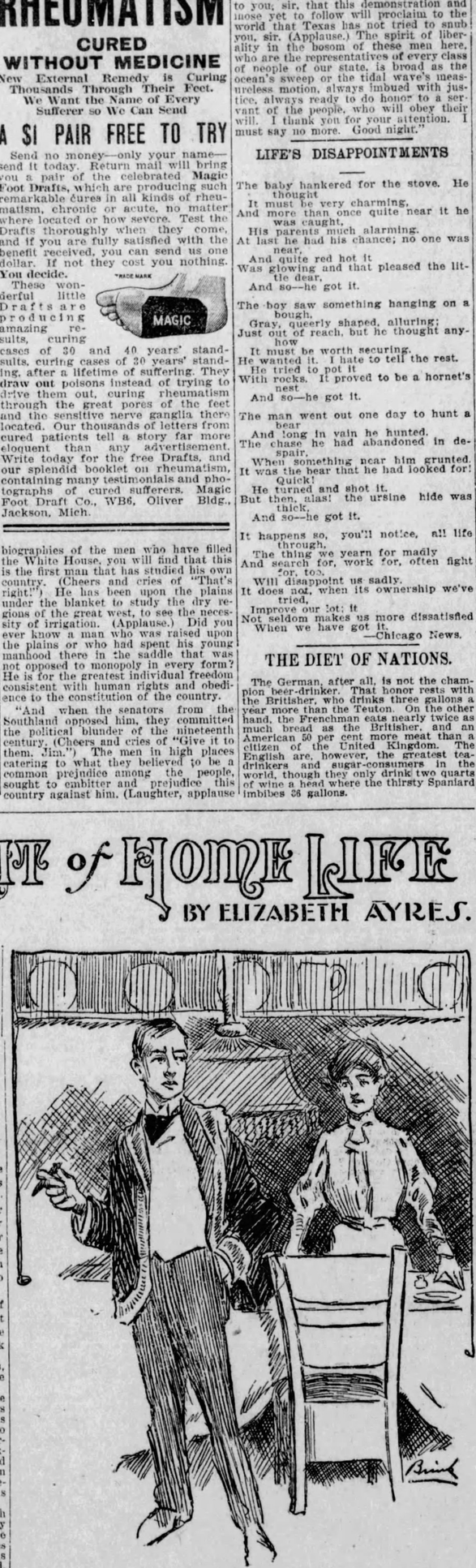
Cincinnati, Ohio

A BIT of HOME LIFE
BY ELIZABETH AYRES.



CHARLES DID NOT WISH TO SPEAK OR TO BE SPOKEN TO.

Charles mumbled some unintelligible words behind his paper. Millicent, his wife, had spoken brightly of the beautiful morning, and the ungracious answer she received was like a blow upon her high spirits. Her lips trembled, and her hands fluttered nervously over the coffee cups. She poised her head proudly on her slender throat, and bit her lips to still their trembling.

They were at breakfast; the hour of savage impulse for those who do not wake up good-natured. Charles was one of those to whom the world looked dark in the youth of the day.

Millicent awakened, alert and joyous, and inclined to a cheerful reading of the face of life.

Charles did not wish to speak or to be spoken to until the day was some hours old. It took time for him to get his spirits in working order. He had no deliberate intention of being ill-tempered; he simply felt cross when he awakened in the morning, and to be greeted pleasantly was an irritation. Later in the day life lost its shadows, and he became as sweet-tempered and joyous as Millicent.

Millicent at breakfast was as fresh as a rose after a shower. The delicacy and bloom of a flower were in the fine texture of her skin. Her hair and eyes shone, and everything about her was trim and untarnished. She was so vivid, so alive, so glad to begin another day.

It was less than a year since they were married, and Millicent was only beginning to learn this dark side of Charles' nature. At first, their life together seemed to him like playing at mimic living. It was so wonderful to see his wife sitting opposite him at their own breakfast table, and he drank in her words and feasted on her smile, forgetting how he hated to be spoken to in the morning. Gradually, as the novelty of having Millicent always near wore away, he slipped back into his morning moods, thereby turning a new page in the book of experience for Millicent to study.

She did not change. With her happiness was unborn, and she met the day with a song in her heart that rose to her lips. She sang gay little airs while she was dressing, and, though she frequently chanted:

"If you sing before you eat,
You'll cry before you sleep—"

she explained, "that's just to break the hoodoo," and laughed to scorn the possibility of sorrow.

She was never given to tears. She knew that a crying woman is an abomination, and, having no leaning in that direction, it was easy for her to escape the habit.

The first morning when her snatches of song and scraps of merry chatter met the repulse of Charles' stony silence, she felt she was entering tragedy. Disaster must be on the way she was sure, or else Charles was seriously ill. Her anxious inquiries met with an impatient, "nothing is the matter," and, still not understanding this early morning mood, she decided that Charles needed cheering up and she tried to make him talk.

"I wish you would keep still," Charles flung at her impatiently.

Millicent's heart contracted. Here, then, was an end, an end to all things. Charles was no longer her lover. Probably they would be forced to go on living together, and, perhaps, after awhile she should become used to being an unloved wife. Just now the change was so sudden it was hard to face.

As soon as Charles had flung out his impatient words, with a quick twist of thought, he was bitterly sorry, but his dark mood held him silent. He came home at noon, cheery and loving as of old, and interested in all that Millicent had to say. And Millicent, following his mood, felt nothing save happiness.

"You're like sunshine, little girl," he told her. "You're good to keep a man's heart warm. Don't you ever feel blue?" he asked her, curiously.

"Why, I've nothing to be blue about," she returned. "I don't know what the blues mean."

Charles inwardly resolved never to have a breakfast mood again. This was at night. In the morning he had forgotten and looked on the world through dark glasses.

The daily history repeated itself until it began to affect Millicent seriously, and, though she persisted in trying to make the breakfast hour a cheerful season, she only succeeded in arousing Charles' irritation. She could not understand that his moroseness was a passing humor, and he, unthinking, was not alive to the harm it was working.

Millicent saw her mother every day, but pride held her silent regarding her trouble. Her mother felt the unrest back of her surface happiness and sought to find the cause. She took her unawares one morning shortly after Charles had left the house. She found Millicent sitting dejectedly at the breakfast table. Her bright face was shadowed and lines of care were cutting themselves from the corners of her mouth. She was in a mood when pride was flung to the winds and her mother's questions brought an explanation in which resentment and sorrow struggled for supremacy.

"Why is it?" she cried desperately, at the end of her story. "What have I done to make Charles hate me? What shall I do, mother? Why don't you tell me what to do—why don't you?"

She flung out her hands with an appealing gesture.

The mother arms were around her. She stood behind her daughter and held her head against her breast. She was smiling a little—a smile that held sadness.

"It's not so serious as you think," she said. 'You don't understand. Neither did I until it was too late," she added to herself. "You are like your father was. You wake up full of life and sunshine in the morning. I am like Charles. The morning is a savage time with us, but we don't mean anything. The bad hour soon passes and we forget that it leaves a sting."

She was silent for a moment; then she made confession.

"Your father—" she hesitated—"your father let me be the stronger, and I, without intention, crushed his brightness. It irritated me to have him talk and laugh in the early morning, and, after awhile—" she hesitated again—"after awhile he stopped trying and was silent. I had crushed him. Don't let Charles crush your brightness, dearie," she cautioned earnestly, "for his sake as well as your own, don't let him crush you. People like us don't mean to be unkind. We're born in the dark of the sun. We're savages in the morning, and sometimes we have hard lessons to learn before we're tamed."

The meaning of her mother's words was clear to Millicent. She remembered her father, dead some years before, as a quiet, gentle man who spoke but seldom. Now she knew his quietness was repression.

She pressed her mother's hand with sympathetic understanding. "You didn't know what you were doing, mother," she said gently.

"No," her mother answered, sighing, "I didn't understand."

"But you've made it right for me," Millicent returned. "I know what to do now and that's something."

"It is a great deal. I shall be happier if I have smoothed your way," her mother told her.

After this, at the breakfast hour, Millicent developed a capacity for silence that amounted to genius. There was no trouble in her face though she was as the sphinx when she poured out Charles' coffee. In the beginning of this new state of affairs, he did not notice her silence. As the days went on he realized he was missing something, and the something was the sound of a voice whose music had served as an alleviation of his morning's gloom. He had seldom responded, but now that it was gone, it seemed like the ceasing of an exquisite song.

He felt nervous and the morning paper lost its attraction. He wanted some one to be talking, even though he did not answer. He could not break his long habit at once and take the initiative in breakfast-table conversation, but finally, alarmed by the speechless situation, he forced himself to ask Millicent what was the matter.

"Nothing at all," she answered calmly.

He tried to make her talk and exerted himself to be entertaining. "I wish you would keep still," Millicent told him, with well-simulated impatience.

For an instant it seemed to Charles as if the face of the world were changing. Millicent's silence seemed to put him in the wrong. He felt troubled, and feeling troubled he began to think things over and he remembered past history of his own making.

In her turn, Millicent was at almost breathless tension. Suppose her plan failed. Suppose Charles was pleased to have her silent; suppose he did not care! She raised her eyes and looked timidly across the table. Charles was folding his napkin with what Millicent thought was indifferent deliberation. He left his chair. Yes, Millicent thought, he was going without a word, just as usual. She dared not watch him, though she felt him coming near. And then—his arms were around her; his lips against her cheek.

"Forgive me, dear," he whispered. "I did not mean to be unkind. I did not mean anything."

He leaned his head back so he could look into her eyes. The sunshine returned to Millicent's face. She was smiling.

"Let's not have trouble," Charles said, smiling at her fondly in return.

And Millicent agreed.

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The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I would like to have some reader of Farmstead tell me the best time to kill willows.—T., Dresden, N. C.

What is the best thing to do for young apple trees that have been injured by rabbits during the winter? What can I use to make them heal quickly and smoothly?—B., Woodlawn, Mo.

What causes a new milch cow to give thick, clotty milk, and what will prevent the same?—S., Dundee, Mich.

I would like to have some reader's idea as to the best practical plan for stalls for milch cows, where only two or three are kept, for the greatest degree of comfort and cleanliness of the animals.—G., Cedar Rapids, Neb.

I would like to have some reader of Farmstead tell me what is the matter with my cow. She has lost the use of one of her forelegs and complete use of her hind parts. She has to be helped up. She eats heartily and looks well.—D., Woodlawn, Va.

I would like to obtain, through the Farmstead, a recipe for making grafting wax.—H., Mercer, Pa.

Another Remedy for Scratches.

J., Science Hill, Ill.:—Doctor your horse's blood for scratches. Give him some good condition powders. They can be procured at the home drug store.

For seed warts rub them daily with common grease, fried from pork, the same as is probably used to fry potatoes for breakfast. The warts will soon disappear.—H., LaPorte, Ind.

For "Texas Itch."

Editor Farmstead: Tell R., Draper, W. Va., to take pine pitch, lard and sulphur and make an ointment; also give plenty of sulphur mixed with salt, and in time "Texas itch" will disappear.—S., Grand Valley, Pa.

For Non-Bearing Plum Trees.

Editor Farmstead: For pear tree that does not bear give it a strong polenizer, like the Bartlett, Secket, or others. Plant within eight or ten feet of the non-bearing tree. Furthermore, give the tree a heavy pruning; pinch back the top buds. Also see that tree is not buried too deep about the stalk.—T., Port Angeles, Wash.

Black Bugs in Meat.

The Farmstead has received the following suggestions of methods for keeping black bugs out of meat:

Make a preparation composed of equal parts of powdered borax and ground black pepper; sprinkle freely. I have used this myself and am never troubled with bugs and worms.—W., East Laport, N. C.

When meat is smoked rub some lard on it, just enough to grease it; then sprinkle some black pepper over it, after which take a baking powder can, punch holes in the lid, and with pulverized borax sprinkle the meat until it is white. Hang in a dark place and bugs will not bother it. That is the way we all do here.—H., Bethel, Ind.

Take flour and water and mix to obtain a batter thick enough to spread on meat. Put in cayenne pepper until it is pretty hot. Spread it on and let it dry, then give it another coat and let that dry. Then put the meat in sacks and hang it in a dark place and it will keep. Here is another method. When you butcher salt your side meat a little; let it lay until the salt has gone through, then slice it down, fry it, lay it in one-gallon jars and cover it with the trymings; not enough to cover it, heat lard and cover it; weight down until it gets cold; remove the plate and fill it up good and it will remain as fresh as when first butchered.—J., Casperville, Ind.

To Kill Lice on Horse.

The Farmstead has received half a dozen methods of killing lice on horses in reply to the request from A., Tampico, Ill. We have selected the following, not because it may be better, but because of its simplicity:

Take lard and carbolic acid, half and half, mix thoroughly and rub horse once a week for three or four weeks. I was bothered with nearly the same trouble, with both horses and cows, and tried a great many remedies, but nothing did the work until I gave the lard and carbolic acid a trial. That was a year ago, and since that time have not been bothered.—T., Logansport, Ind.

Potato Bugs.

The potato beetle will leave a potato vine for that of the eggplant, and it will attack the tomato unless potato vines are numerous. Its favorites are in order with the eggplant first, potato next and then tomato. Paris green is the remedy, but must be used as soon as the beetles put in an appearance.

To Cut Seed Potatoes.

Potato growing is now so important that the government issues more information about it than upon any other thing grown upon the farm. J. F. Duggar, of the experiment station, who has made a long and careful investigation of the most profitable amount of seed to use and other subjects closely relating to planting, emphasizes the fact that it is more important to cut the tuber into compact pieces of nearly uniform size than to shape the pieces as to have a definite number of eyes on each set. No piece should be entirely devoid of eyes, and the majority should be large enough to support two eyes and better three or more.

At distances of one to three feet, and with good tubers averaging four ounces an acre rquires of quarters about fifteen bushels. The total yield increases with every increase in the size of seed piece from the single eye to the whole potato. This increase occurs both in large and in the small potatoes, but chiefly in the latter. Cutting the seed pieces a few days before planting appears to exercise no injurious influence, provided, of course, that the cuttings are carefully stored in the interior.

The yield from planting the seed or bud end is generally greater than from the stem or butt end of the tuber. The eyes on the seed end are the first to germinate, and hence are especially important when an early crop is desired. Exposing unsprouted tubers in a warm place before planting hastens growth, but if continued until sprouts form (which are rubbed off) the yield may be considerably reduced.

The gross yield of salable potatoes (large and medium) also increases with the size of the seed piece from one eye to the whole potato. The net yield of salable potatoes (found by subtracting the amount of seed potatoes and the yield of small potatoes from the total yield), increases with every increase in the size of the seed piece from one eye to the half potato. The half potato affords a larger net salable crop than the whole potato, on account of the excessive amount of seed required in planting entire tubers. Taking the average of many experiments, it was found that for every 100 bushels of not salable crop grown from single eyes there were 114 bushels from two- eye pieces, 131 bushels from quarters, and 139 bushels from halves, but only 129 bushels from planting whole potatoes.

These results favor the use of halves as seed pieces if seed potatoes and crop are assumed to be of equal value per bushel, but when seed potatoes command a very hibh price quarters may be used to advantage.

If commercial fertilizers are used, a mixture containing nitrogen in form of nitrate of soda, phosphoric acid as superphosphate, and potash as sulphate, and inwhich potash predominates is recommended. Preparation of the land should be deep and thorough. Planting without ridging affords the larger yields, but a stiff soil and the desire for an extra early crop sometimes necessitate planting on ridges.

How to Raise Calves.

An experienced stockraiser and dairyman gives the following instructions for raising calves: Calves show their bringing up just as plainly as folks do. Judging from the way they act, some never have had much bringing up.

The time to begin bringing up the calf is when it is just getting on its feet. One good ration of milk from the mother, and that should be the last. For the sake of the cow and that of the calf they should be separated then.

A calf that has got the habit of sucking the old cow well fastened on it is a tough proposition to deal with when you try to teach it to eat out of a pail. So don't let it get that habit.

New milk, warm from the cow and fed three times a day, is the right thing for the first week or two. Then change to twice a day, but give a little more milk. At three weeks of age lessen the new milk and add a little sweet skimmed milk, but have it warm. Always warm the milk for the calf.

Give a bite of bright hay when the calf will begin to eat it, and that will be earlier than you imagine if you never have tried it. You need not fear scours after the calf eats hay.

Drop a bit of buckwheat shorts into a shallow box and set it near the calf. Soon it will begin to lick it. Add a little oil-meal a few weeks later.

Dehorn the calf by using caustic potash on the little knobs before three weeks old. Do not let the calf out until the earth is good and warm. Keep it growing steadily all through the year. You will surely have a good calf at the end of that time.

Put in some extra good licks now with the calves' growth. A little neglect just at this season may cost a lot later on. Give the grain ration regularly. It will not take much to keep the little calves growing—just a few bites every day. And how they do miss those bites if you are careless and forget or neglect them!

If the calf is allowed to run out of doors in the summer it must have a good shelter from the hot sunshine and flies. It will not cost much to build a little house for this purpose. It will pay good interest on the investment.

This system of good feeding must be kept up every day until the calf arrives at cowhood. If it is, we may be sure that we will get the best the calf has to give. Can we expect more?

Clean the Orchard.

Do not leave, either upon the limb or upon the ground, the dead fruit of the season, rendered worthless by fungi. Nothing could produce a more unhealthful condition, for these furnish for the fungi which attack them precisely the most favorable soil for futher and complete development.

Things Worth While.

When ditches or streams are crooked they do not cause inconvenience in the pasture, but where the land is cultivated they are an annoyance when plowing or mowing. By placing tile or pipe in the ditches, and covering them, much valuable land may be saved and the field work rendered easier.

When the implement pulverizes the ground to a great depth the warm air comes in contact with a body cooler than itself, the water in the soil condensing into drops, which partially answers in place of rain. The deeper we pulverize, therefore, the greater the amount of moisture collected.

There is nothing that affects the health of fowls more than impure water, and those who know say impure water gives a bad flavor to the eggs.

An exchange advises the buying of eggs from other flocks, thus injecting new blood into your flock. This advice is good. However, we would add to be sure and know all about the flock from which you buy the eggs. If the birds that make it up are healthy and fine specimens the advice should be heeded. If not, it should be rejected.

An old

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Psychical Research.

Editor Question Bureau: What is The Society of Psychical Research? What class of people are members? Are its findings of any value? Tell us what you can about it.—C. L. H., Farragut, Ia.

The Society of Psychical Research was founded in England in 1882. Among its members were such men as Arthur J. Balfour, England's present prime minister; Henry Sidgwick, W. F. Barrett, Balfour Stewart, Edmund Gurney, Oliver Lodge, William Crookes, Lord Rayleigh and Alfred Russel Wallace. In 1884 an American Society of Psychical Research was organized, and in 1890 it was incorporated with the British society. In 1904 the combined membership of the American and British branches of the society numbered 1,200 names. Similar organizations have been formed in Germany and other countries. The character of the membership is of an unmistakably high order. The records of the society fill many volumes, but the achievements of psychical research are not easily estimated. Investigations have been made into the "magnetic sense," into clairvoyance, haunted houses and other physical manifestations of "spirits," such as raps, table-tipping ,slate-writing and "materializations," and many instances of fraud, defective observation and involuntary deception have been brought to light. In the last few years the society has devoted much attention to the study of trance states. This study is said to furnish evidence of telepathy. Some members of the society consider it to be the most fruitful subject for further investigation. Psychical research, so far as it examines conscious experience, sustains an intimate relation to psychology, although more closely allied to abnormal than to general psychology.

Bucket Shops.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you explain the meaning of the term "Bucket shop," as used in connection with the recent financial trouble at Lorain?—L. R. D., Painesville, O.

A bucket shop is an establishment conducted nominally to do the transaction of a stock exchange business, or in a business of similar character, but is in reality for the registration of bets or wagers on the rise or fall of the prices of grain, oil, etc., there being no transfer or delivery of the stocks or commodities dealt in. These transactions are a species of gambling, pure and simple.

The Magnetic Poles.

B. M., Botsford, W. Va.: The dip of the needle was first observed in 1544. Until the mariner's compass was invented little progress was made in the science of magnetism. The attractive power of the loadstone, or magnet, was known to Homer, Aristotle and Pliny; Roger Bacon (1294) is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north. The earth is a magnetic body with so-called north and south magnetic poles, which are often mistakenly supposed to be identical with the geographic poles. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey map, recently published, shows that in northern Oregon, Idaho and Montana the compass pointed approximately 2 degrees east, while in the extreme northeastern part of Maine it pointed about 16 degrees west. Along an irregular line crossing Michigan, Ohio, North and South Carolina and passing east of Cuba the declination was due north. The line of "no dip" follows the equator only approximately. North of this line the north end dips down, while at the south it is reversed. Some of the minor variations are thought to be caused by local influences, such as masses of magnetic material, but there is a belief among many observers that the earth's magnetism is largely due to outside agencies. It is important to remember that the magnetic elements are certainly changing. In London during 232 years the declination of the compass changed 35 degrees. "A street one mile long laid out in London parallel to the compass direction in 1580 would have its terminus seven-tenths of a mile too far east according to the compass in 1812." Since 1812 the declination at London has changed from 24 degrees west to 16 degrees west. In 1580 it went 11 degrees east. This would indicate that the magnetic poles of the earth are slowly vibrating. The vibration during the day must be taken into account in accurate work. Scientists still have much to learn concerning magnetism, and the magnetic needle may play an important part in solving physical problems that are as yet but indefinitely understood.

Wedding Anniversaries.

Editor Bureau: Will you please tell me what the various wedding anniversaries that are usually celebrated are?—A. B. H., Oberlin, Kan.

The first is iron; fifth, wooden; tenth, tin; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, cotton; thirty-fifth, linen; fortieth, woolen; forty-fifth, silk; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.

The Dr. Osler Theory.

Editor Bureau: Will you kindly tell us something about Dr. Osler, the etherite—his age, and did he mean that all mankind should take ether after sixty, or only the men?—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

Dr. William Osler is in his 56th year. We are unable to recall the exact language he used when he stirred the country in regard to the chloroforming of old men. His statement in substance was that the great things of the world had been accomplished by men before they had arrived at the age of 40, and that men should be chloroformed when they had reached the age of 60. After the storm broke Dr. Osler protested that he did not intend that his chloroform theory should be taken seriously, that he had intended it as a joke. We do not know what the doctor's ideas are with reference to the usefulness of women who have passed a certain age. He may have foreseen difficulty in determining the age of women, or he may have been too gallant to discusse their usefulness at any age. It is probably due Dr. Osler to say that he did not desire to establish a theory at all, but only sought to give an expression to an idea that had found a lodging place in his head. It is needless to add that his idea did not meet with popular acceptance.

The Niagara Power Plant.

L. M., Kingston, O.: Most of your questions are too technical to be of general interest to Bureau readers, and we will not undertake to reply to them. The potentiality of the Niagara current is estimated to be 7,000,000 horsepower. In 1890 an international Niagara commission authorized prizes amounting to $22,000 for the best plans for utilizing the power of the falls. For turbines the designs of Faesch and Piccard, of Geneva, were selected, and three experimental wheels were built. Two-phase alternating current dynamos with revolving fields were adopted. The plan included a surpace canal 250 feet wide, 12 feet deep and 1-700 feet long, extending latterly from the river. Parallel with this a wheelpit was dug 425 feet long, 18½ feet wide and 178½ feet deep. This work was about a mile above the falls. From the base of the wheelpit a tunnel was made, 18 feet, 10 inches wide, 21 feet high and 6,337 feet long, emptying into the river below the falls. For the first 5,000 feet from its lower end the grade is 7 per cent; thence to the wheelpit 4 per cent. Ten turbines, each of 5,000 horsepower, were installed in the pit, steel penstocks 136 feet long and 7.5 feet in diameter carrying the water to them; the great tunnel serving as tail-race. The original installation of ten wheels and dynamos was more than duplicated, in 1901-2, by the construction of a new wheelpit. The new power house and pit are planned for the installation of 11 turbines and dynamos, each with 75,000 horsepower, a total production at this point of 105,000 horsepower. Power operations on the Canadian side were actively begun in August, 1902, with the construction of a plant to develop 110,000 horsepower. Dynamos of 10,000 horsepower each were installed. In April, 1902, the Dominion government granted rights to the Ontario Power company, which then planned to develop 150,000 horsepower, instead of discharging by a tunnel the water is received in flumes, carried to the brink of the gorge and dropped to the lower river through penstocks. The first two companies to begin operations at this point were backed largely by United States capital; a third company, largely Canadian, has been granted rights, the present plans of the three companies contemplating a total production at this point of 600,000 horsepower. The Canadian government exacts in all cases that 50 per cent of the power developed must be supplied to Canadian consumers if called for, the rest may be exported to the United States.

The Horns of the Deer.

There is quite a discussion on here over the question whether deer shed their horns every year. Some maintain that they do and others that they do not. There is money up on the side and it is left for me to find out the facts. Can you enlighten us in the matter?—D. R. P., Brandon, Vt.

The horns of the deer fall off annually. The forms of the horns or antlers are of a substance differing from horn, being compact bone solid, without any central core, like that of the ox. In the young animal a bony growth of great hardness is perceptible on each side of the frontal bone. This increases rapidly, pushing the skin before it. The enlarged vessels are compressed and obliterated by the growing horn, the cutaneous envelope dies, and the exposed horn in time is cast off. Under the wound a new horn soon rises with a burr around it. During the rutting season the reproductive force of the horn is most active, with considerable heat and irritation. When it is fully developed the skin falls as before, leaving the hard and bare horn, which falls and is reproduced. At each successive growth the horn increases in size and complexity, but it lasts the same length of time. When the horns fall the animal retires into the thick forest, not appearing among the females until the horns reappear.

Naval Apprentices

W. W., Fall River, Kan.: Naval apprentices are enlisted between the ages of 16 and 17, with the consent of parents or guardian, and must engage to serve until 21. They are instructed in the rudiments at the training station at Newport, R. I., and at San Francisco, Cal., for six months, and then go to the training ships for a two years' cruise on one, after which they are promoted from the first class to the second and assigned to the fleet. One year later they are rated as first-class and are eligible for petty office. Their instruction is continued during their apprenticeship. Gun pointers are selected for merit, and any one is eligible who shows the necessary natural aptitude. Those who become expert receive as high as $10 a month in addition to their regular pay.

Gen. U. S. Grant.

Will the Question Bureau kindly print a sketch of Gen. U. S. Grant? I am unable to find a complete sketch in the histories.—T. H., Dexter, Mich.

Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, a village in southern Ohio, April 22, 1822, in a small, two-room cabin. Young Grant grew to be a sturdy lad, with great love for horses, and became a remarkable rider and teamster at an early age. At the age of 17 he had obtained a fair education and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy, where he made a fair average record, and graduated about the middle of a class numbering 39. Upon his own request he was assigned to cavalry duty and was breveted second lieutenant of the 4th infantry and ordered to the Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, where he remained until 1844. He served in the Mexican war, and his regiment was in every battle except Buena Vista. He was twice promoted for gallant conduct. In 1853 he was promoted to a captaincy and ordered to Fort Humbolt, in California. He tired of the monotony of barracks life, sent in his resignation, to take effect July 31, 1854, and returned to St. Louis. His father-in-law set aside 60 or 80 acres of land for his use, ten miles out of St. Louis, upon which Grant, with his own hands, built a log cabin which he called "Hardscrabble." For nearly four years he lived the life of a farmer. In 1860 he moved to Galena, Ill. When Galena held a war meeting to raise a company Grant was made president of the meeting and was afterward offered the captaincy of the company. This he refused, saying: "I have been captain in the regular army; I am fitted to command a regiment." He accompanied the company to Springfield, where he mustered in several regiments, among them the Seventh Congressional regiment of Mattoon. This regiment named its camp in Grant's honor and sent a delegation of officers to ask that he be made colonel. He refused transportation and marched his men overland, was given command of all the troops at Mexico, Mo., and was made brigadier general by President Lincoln in February, 1862, with an army of 20,000. Grant took Fort Henry and followed with the capture of Fort Donaldson. This began that career of military activity which made him the greatest figure of the war of the Rebellion. It is not necessary to follow him through the war. His achievements are familiar to readers of history. At the close of the war he was the chief citizen of the republic. In 1868 he was elected president and re-elected in 1872. One of the blunders of his life was his effort to secure a nomination for a third term. In 1878 he made a triumphant tour around the world. One of the most heroic periods of his life occurred when he sat down, under racking pain, to write his autobiography for the benefit of his wife, having lost every dollar through an unfortunate business partnership. He wrote, wrote, almost within the shadow of death, and the work he produced took rank among the great martial biographies of the world. The great general died July 23, 1885.

Early History of Japan.

Editor Bureau: Can you give me a short history of Japan, how long the islands were governed by the Japanese, or whether they formerly belonged to some other country?—J. H. S., Wagontown, Pa.

The history of Japan begins with a mythical period. The authentic annals of the country begin with the reign of Sin Mu. He was emperor about 660 B. C., and is said to have civilized the people, established laws and a settled government. For many centuries his posterity reigned on the throne he had founded, bearing the title of mikado, and claiming to rule by divine right and inheritance. They were worshipped as gods and long exercised the most absolute power. Women were not excluded from the succession, and in ancient Japanese history there were many famous empresses. The most celebrated of these was the Empress Singokogu, who began her reign in the third century of the Christian era. She conquered Corea and gave birth to a son who succeeded her, and he became so successful and renowned that at his death he was deified, and is now the Japanese god of war. Toward the end of the seventh century the claim of two brothers to the throne led to a civil war, which was ended by the defeat and suicide of the younger. About the end of the eighth century a foreign people of whom nothing more is known than that they were not Chinese, but natives of some more distant country, invaded Japan and kept up a war for 18 years before being driven out. The reign of the Emperor Itsi Sio lasted from 987 to 1012. About the middle of the twelfth century the authority of the mikado began to decline. The vassal princes took advantage of the weakness of the imperial government to strengthen their own power, and great confusion resulted. The court of the mikado created the office of commander-in-chief of the army and appointed to the post Yoritowo, one of the most celebrated characters in Chinese history. After quelling the disturbance he managed to concentrate in his own hands the real power of the government, and the office which he held was made hereditary in his family, and his descendants became in fact joint emperors with the mikado. Many expeditions have been sent against Japan, but she has always managed to hold her own. A civil war in the sixteenth century caused a revolution by which Faxiba, a man of extraordinary ability and energy originally a soldier, was raised to supreme command. He was the first secular monarch who assumed absolute control of the empire. The mikado was reduced to a merely nominal monarch. This great soldier, who had taken the name of Taiko Sama, is regarded by the Japanese as the greatest character in their history. His laws and policy until modern times were observed by the government of Japan, and secured to the nation an almost unequaled permanence of peace and prosperity. Japan had remained practically excluded from the rest of the world until 1542, when three Portuguese sailors were driven by storms upon the coast of Japan. They carried away stories of fabulous wealth, and before the close of the century merchants and missionaries began to visit the country. The Japanese at heart are antiforeign, like the Chinese, but they grasped the fact that western encroachment could only be met by western methods. Japanese statesmen saw that their existence as a nation depended upon meeting the powers of the west upon their own ground, and they determined upon a complete metamorphosis. The youth of Japan were sent abroad for education and enlightenment, and foreign advisers were employed in Japan to reorganize the army and to instruct the nation in the ways of the west. The first innovation was the construction of a railway in 1869, and since that date an immense railway system has been built up, chiefly for strategical purposes, and latterly but with little assistance from foreign engineers. Then followed a strong naval fleet and other modern improvements which have given the nation the great strength which is made manifest in to war now in progress.

A Line About Snakes.

Editor Bureau: I would like some information about snakes. What species lay eggs? What species bring young? Do the parent snakes feed and care for their young? Is there any species of snake that swallow the young at approach of danger?—A. M., Wilding, W. Va.

The eggs of some snakes are retained within the oviduct of the female until the young escape. These species are ovoviviparous. In the majority of snakes, however, the eggs are deposited in warm soil, among rotting wood, in heaps of decaying vegetation or in some similar warm and concealed place, where they are left to mature. The pythons coil about their eggs and incubate them by the heat of their bodies. All kinds watch for and protect their young when born. It is true, to a limited degree, that at times of danger the little snakes take refuge in the mouth and throat of the mother.

Cure of Cancers.

Editor Question Bureau: What is the result of the latest scientific investigation regarding cancers? Are they ever cured without the use of the knife, and is there certainty of cure when it is used? I see a great many claims made for their cure, but the best authority I can find says the knife is the only remedy, and it is not certain.—E. C. G., Arka, Ga.

It is not for us to say positively that cancer cannot be cured. This disease has always bothered medical science, and no absolute cure for all kinds of cancer has as yet been proven. No subject has been given more thought by the medical world in the last half century than the treatment of cancer. A few years ago, when animal therapy was introduced, many of the preparations were extensively used in the treatment of the disease, and many persons claimed that a new era in the management of cancer had dawned upon the world, and in a little while no one would think of such a thing as a surgical operation in the case of cancer. But while more possible good has been done, the beneficial results have not been wholly satisfactory. Radio-therapy and photo-therapy have been introduced recently as a treatment, and some good has been done in cases of cancer of the skin, but as yet no definite conclusions have been drawn from the use of these agents. X-ray treatment has also been tested, and in many cases it has been found best to remove the growth with a knife, and then follow it with the X-ray treatment. Some of those using this method saw it is preferable. But the ...-ray method is in the experimental stage and definite conclusions as to its success cannot be formed. Destruction by the use of caustics is a time-honored method, and will continue to be employed by many in the treatment of cancer. Radium is being tested as a cure, but so far without announced definite results. The most highly scientific and satisfactory treatment for all forms of cancer, if seen early, is by the use of the knife. Early recognition and prompt treatment are the only ways in which the disease can be cured.

The Parsnip Not Poison.

Editor Question Bureau: Every spring we hear something to the effect that parsnips are poison. Is this superstition or is there some truth in it? If so, please tell us when they become poisonous.—G. R. M., Allen, S. D.

The root of the wild parsnip is poisonous, but the cultivated parsnip is poisonous at no time. It is a native of western Asia and adjacent Europe, where it was cultivated before the Christian era, and has been taken from there to all countries of temperate climates. It is largely used as a vegetable and also for live stock, and we have known boarding houses where it was as common as the prune. The roots of the parsnip are improved by frost if left in the ground, but in the spring they should be used before growth starts, because they quickly become acrid.

The Chimney Swift.

Editor Question Bureau: What becomes of the chimney swift during our winter? Where does he go? Please answer this through your paper.—W. B. C., New Lebanon, Pa.

The chimney swift, erroneously called swallow, is a migratory bird. He breeds as far north as Labrador and winters southward to southern Mexico. The swift has been reputed to hibernate at the bottom of ponds, but careful investigation of such reports by zoologists has proved them baseless. The chimney swift is one of the birds to disappear in northern clamates in the spring.

U. S. Artllery School.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me where the United States Artillery School is located. How is it supplied with students, and at what age must they be?—J. P. T., Edyville, Ia.

The United States Artillery School is located at Fort Monroe, Va. Admission to it is obtained through enlistment in the regular army. Applicants for first enlistment in the regular army must be between the ages of 21 and 35 years, of good character and temperate habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read and write the English language. For coast artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches, and weight not more than 190 pounds. For field artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet ten inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds.

Not a Legal Tender.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me what year tobacco was made a legal tender, and what was its value per pound? When was corn made a legal tender, and what was it worth a bushel, and what debts would it pay?—W. W. H., Peoria, Ia.

Corn and tobacco never were a legal tender. They were, in the early history of the United States, used a medium of exchange, as were the skins of furbearing animals, staple products of the soil and notably the wampum of the Indians. The exchange of these articles was a mere matter of barter, which was often of great inconvenience. For instance, the man who had corn to exchange for a pair of boots must find a shoemaker who wanted corn; but the shoemaker might be in need of a hammer, and the owner of the corn would be forced to find a blacksmith who was in need of corn before he could get a hammer to exchange for boots, and thus supply his own wants. The corn could not be forced onto the shoemaker, because it was not a legal tender.

Strength of Germany and France.

Editor Bureau: Please give the relative war forces of France and Germany, that is, the size of their armies at this time, and also the size of their navies. What is the financial condition of each nation? If they were to engage in war, which do you believe would be victorious?—F. S. R., Arlington, Neb.

We believe it is pretty well known among our readers that Germany ranks first among European countries when it comes to land force, while France stands second; that in naval strength France is second and Germany third. It doesn't seem necessary to repeat figures that have been given in these columns heretofore. As to the financial conditions, their resources are practically inexhaustible. It seems like a waste of time and space to speculate on the probable outcome of a war between the nations. At best we would be giving an opinion that could not be of any great value. As a reminder of how far wrong it is possible to go in such speculations we have but to go back to the time when the Russo-Japanese war began. It was generally conceded at the outset that Japan could not hold out long against her "more powereful" enemy. Everyone now realizes how far wrong trey were in judging the strength of the two countries.

The Battle of Trafalgar.

If you will be kind enough to give me a description of the battle of Trafalgar will oblige an ardent admirer of the Bureau.—G. H., Ribolt, Ky.

October 21, 1805, the combined squadrons of France and Spain, numbering 33 ships of the line and 7 frigates, were overtaken off Cape Trafalgar, at the southwest entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar, by the British Mediterranean fleet under command of Admiral Lord Nelson, who had 27 ships of the line and 4 frigates. The conflict that ensued ranks among the great naval battles of history. At 11:40 a. m. Nelson hoisted the signal—"England expects every man to do his duty"—and thereupon his ships bore down upon the enemy. Ten minutes after noon the battle began. The British plunged headlong into the combined French and Spanish fleets and doubled upon a part of their line, almost annihilating them. In the heat of the battle, at 1:15 p. m., Lord Nelson was struck by a musket ball. "They have done for me," he said to his captain, "my backbone is shot through." A short time later the captain reported to the dying admiral that 14 or 15 of the enemy's fleet had surrendered. "That's well," answered Nelson, "but I had bargained for twenty." The British won an overwhelming victory, but lost their great admiral. He died at 4:30, thanking God that he had done his duty.

Miscellaneous.

F. M. A., Mt. Gilead, O.: Marie Corelli, English novelist, was born in Italy in 1864. In infancy she was adopted by Charles Mackay, the poet. She was educated in London and in beginning her literary career adopted the pen name that subsequently became her legal name. We know nothing of her religious belief.

C. W., Robbins, Farragut, Ia.: The Bureau knows nothing about the song of "Jacob, the Pilgrim, Who was Weary One Day," etc., and we couldn't publish it if we did.

B. R., Ria, W. Va.: No, the President's salary does not amount to $125,000 a year. You must have dreamt that. He gets $50,000 a year salary and there are no other emoluments connected with the office.

J. G. T., Euclid, Pa.: We know nothing about putting up lightning rods, and if we owned a farm we would never be "at home" to a lightning rod agent, even if he carried a prayer book under his arm.

R. S., Edith, W. Va.: The Russo-Japanese war is a matter of current history. The Bureau cannot take time and space to repeat what has been printed weekly in the news columns.

J. F. B., W. Va.: You are not a very close reader of the Bureau columns or you would know that we have printed the total vote for President a number of times. Last time was March 16. Look up your paper of that date.

H. G., Hagerman, O.: Write to secretary Anti-Saloon League, Columbus, O.

U. B. V., Lampoc, Cal.: Know nothing about the Ebenzer community.

H. M. S., Lewisburg, Pa.: Luke E. Wright is governor of the Philippines, George R. Carter is governor of Hawaii and Beckman Winthrop is governor of Porto Rico.

H. F. D., McGuffey, O.: Mr. S. S. Knabenshue, formerly associate editor of The Blade, is now at Belfast, Ireland, where he is performing his duties as American consul.

G. H. M., Welsh, La.: Do not know that Niagara Falls were almost dry March 31, 1848, but such a thing is probable. The American fall, which is of a depth of from 4 to 10 feet, has been known to be almost dry, from the northerly and easterly winds driving the water back into Lake Erie.

COMFORTING NEWS.

It takes a good deal to upset the New Englander's equanimity. A New Hampshire farmer was driving past a country house and witnessed the tragedy of a child falling into a well. Instead of rushing, appalled, to the scene, he observed that plenty of help was at hand and jogged stolidly on. About a mile below lived an aunt of the little girl whom the accident had befallen.

"How-do, Mis' Faith?" he drawled to the woman shelling peas by the kitchen door. "I just seen your sister's litle gal fall down the cistern. I guess she's drownded."

Then, having delivered his news, he drove on.—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Donkey Delighted.

The Democracy seems to be delighted with its new municipal ownership issue. The donkey can usually be counted on to fall upon the neck of any issue, radical or sham conservative, practical or utterly impractical, that seems to offer a prospect of a few extra votes at the next election.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

RHEUMATISM

Wonderful New External Remedy Curing Thousands. Any Rheumatic Sufferer May Try It Without Cost.

Send Your Address and Get A Dollar's Worth FREE.

I have a sure, quick and lasting cure for Rheumatism. I cure it by means of Vibro Discs, a wonderful new appliance which

is used externally and draws out the poison from every part of the system. It is the wonder of the age, and a God-send to Rheumatic sufferers. There is nothing like it, and nothing equal to it. It banishes pain as if by magic, and conquers this dread disease in all its cruel forms and stages. It is safe, simple and convenient for home use and roots out the acid venom so thoroughly that no relapse or fresh attack can occur. Prove these claims yourself by testing the remedy at my expense. I will send you, absolutely free, four of these Vibro-Discs—a full dollar's worth—if you simply send me your name and address. This is an absolute gift, and I shall neither ask nor accept pay for it now or in the future. Can you afford to continue in pain and misery when you can get this marvelous new and guaranteed treatment simply for the asking? Write me today and I will send you the treatment at once and with it an elegant illustrated book on Rheumatism, all free and prepaid. Don't send any money—not even a postage stamp—but send your name and address THIS VERY DAY.

PROF. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 118, Battle Creek, Mich.

HEAD NOISES BOOK FREE

HOW TO STOP THEM

A wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises and how to cure them, is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Deafness Specialist Sproule, the famous authority on ear troubles.

This book contains medical advice that will be of the greatest value to those who are afflicted with buzzing, ringing noises in the head and ears, or snapping in the ears when the nose is blown. It is written to show them how to be rid of such annoying troubles, and it explains just what causes these distressing head and ear noises. It shows how they are the forerunners of loss of hearing and how, if neglected, they are sure to result in Deafness. Best of all it points out the way to cure them absolutely and permanently, so that the ear is in perfect condition and the hearing clear and distinct. Fine pictures of the head and ear passages illustrate the book.

If you want to get rid of your head and ear noises, send for this book and find out just what to do. Write your name and address on the dotted lines, cut out the free coupon and mail it to **Deafness Specialist Sproule, 6 to 9 Trade Building, Boston.**

FREE HEADNOISES BOOK COUPON

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

SAILORS USE QUEER TERMS

The Curious Lingo Which Passes for Good English Aboard Battleships.

The timeworn growl of the disgruntled bluejacket, "Why did I ever sell my farm and go to sea?" shows the trend of the sailor's mind toward the peaceful occupation of his rustic brother, and may account for applying terms agricultural to things nautical.

The casual visitor to a warship is always mystified by seeing what appears to be a bale of hay in the forecastle, and his curiosity is not abated when told that it goes to feed the "jackasses," kept, appropriately, in the "manger." His shrunken credulity resumes normal dimensions when it is explained that "jackasses" are canvas bags filled with oakum, which are forced into the hawse pipes to prevent water from entering at sea.

Neither is a "Flemish horse" a rare breed of equine, nor a "bridle port" a place for bridling him; the former is a foot rope for men to stand upon when furling sail, and the latter is an air port in the bows through which towering hawsers used to be led. The "saddle" of the bowsprit completes the riding outfit of the ship.

The menagerie of a man-o'-war contains a "cat" and "fish," both of which are used to "weigh" the anchor; "cat-heads" where the lookout of sailing ships stands his watch, and which, with the "nibelhps," hold the chain on the capstan, and the "bees of the bowsprit." On some days it is possible to find a "cats-paw"—a sudden puff of wind—and a landlubber can easily "catch a crab" in pulling a boat; indeed, it is hard to let one go without unshipping the oar.

"Dog watches" are of nightly occurrence between 4 and 8 o'clock, when the usual four-hour watch is split into two parts. The dog watches are supposed to get their name from the fact that they are "cur-tailed," and not because the dog star, Sirius, keeps those hours.

When the gunner orders his mates to "clean the dashpot," he is not using polite profanity, but directing the cleaning of a part of the gun recoil cylinder. The "plow" of a Gatling gun may assist in turning the "sod" for the enemy, but not in a literal sense. Nor do the "telltales" of the engine room give it away. Instead, they peacefully record the revolutions of the screws.

The propellers are usually on a "strut," but it is not the vulgar parlance for saying they are angry; the strut is the steel frame which holds them in position. Ship's masts, like men, have "partners" which, though wooden, strengthen them and make them firm. These are "payed" with pitch. Awnings have "backbones," "strongbacks," "shark's mouth," "dog's ears" and "earrings."

The "trimming tanks" are huge compartments for holding sea water which may be let in to change the trim or inclination of the ship, due to the fact that the coal may have been used from only one side, giving the ship a "list."

A queer commodity in the engineers' storeroom is "loofa," a kind of Japanese sea cucumber, used for a filter in the boilers. Ground glass is also carried to grind valve seats and bearings. The wardroom "country" is the space around officers' quarters. The "hammock nettings" are no more an affair of thread mesh than is the "main sheet" a part of the sail; the former being stowage space for the crew's hammocks when not in use, and the latter a rope made fast to the clew, or corner of the sail. Even anchors have "shanks," "rings," "arms," "crowns" and "flukes."—Detroit Tribune.

BRAIN LEAKS.

Commoner.

A sincere reformer first converts himself.

Life is what we make it, not the way we take it.

More flowers for the living would not rob the dead.

Great political reforms have their inception at the fireside.

A satisfied stomach is the first step toward moral regeneration.

Men who have to pay for Easter bonnets write no jokes about them.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh and cost almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars 'round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for the two cents stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I Will Show You How to Cure Yours FREE.

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 1057, Watertown, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

Letters of a Diplomat's Wife. This charming volume is made up of the letters of Mary King Waddington, wife of a prominent French statesman, written during a season in Italy, most of which time was spent in Rome. The letters are full of delightful gossip about interesting people and things and are of a character to present lifelike pictures of society in the Italian capital.

Shining Ferry is a new story by A. T. Quiller-Couch which concerns English country life. It is a simply told story that engages disagreeable complications to the pleasant ending.

The Orchid. This latest novel by Robert Grant is a brilliant story of fashionable society life at a country club near Boston. It is a story of marriage and divorce which presents an astonishing situation. Illustrations in color picture some of the incidents in the tale.

The Heart of Hope, by Norval Richardson, is a story of the Civil War with the scenes placed in Vicksburg as it was conditioned before and during the siege by Grant. The surrender of Vicksburg closes the story with the happy conclusion of the love romance and the satisfactory solving of a mystery. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Little Burr. This is the third volume Charles Felton Pidgin has written in his effort to rehabilitate Aaron Burr in the memories of his countrymen. The present story deals with the youth of Burr and follows his fortunes, when, as a brave young soldier, he took part in the Revolutionary war. The events leading up to the enmity which existed between Burr and Alexander Hamilton and finally led to the duel celebrated in history form an interesting part of the tale. The Robison-Luce Co., Boston.

A Prince of Lovers, by Sir William Magnay, is a dramatic romance of Germany, relating the love story of a prince and princess, which was marked with exciting incidents and adventures. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

A Publisher's Confession is the name of a book in which are revealed the secrets of authorship, bookmaking and bookselling. There is much of interest in these confessions, and, while their writer does not take an altogether cheerful view of the situation, he implies there is always room at the top for a really good book. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

A Diary from Dixie. This diary, written by Mrs. Mary Boykin Chesnut, relates events in the south during the civil war and presents vivid pictures of the social side of southern life during this period and of the economic conditions resulting from blockaded ports. The diary is a day-to-day record, and, with its illustrations of places and people, is a valuable addition to the war history. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Problems of the Panama Canal. This work, prepared by General Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., is designed to cover every essential element bearing upon the construction of the best possible canal. The author reviews past endeavors in this direction, and covers present conditions thoroughly. Maps, diagrams and views assist the information of the text. Macmillan & Co., New York.

The Bank and the Treasury, by Frederick A. Cleveland, is a volume on money and banking, intended to assist in the solution of the problem of providing a more "sound" and "elastic" system of current credit funds. Numerous charts are included in the work, together with an appendix of documents setting forth various plans of currency reform. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Under the title, Power and Health Through Progressive Exercise, George Elliott Flint has written a book which urges heavy work in physical culture. The volume is one of excellent suggestion, and is informatively illustrated by plates showing the different methods of exercise recommended. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York.

COLD EUROPEAN HOTELS.

In the smaller hotels of southern Italy and of Spain, writes Mr. Hart in Two Argonauts in Spain, the unfortunate tourists slowly freeze. The landlords display a touching solicitude about the stove. On days when fire is really needed to keep the guests warm they sometimes spend half their time trying to keep the servants from putting too much fuel on the fire.

To prevent Americans and other pyromaniacs from meddling with the fuel, they often keep the stove locked. I got a touching spectacle to see a group of Americans shivering round a little stove; to see a servant enter, take out a key, unlock the coal bin, put two or three spoonfuls of coal in the stove and then lock the bin again; to see the gimlet eye of a Granada landlord fastened on him from the office; then to see the hapless Americans sink back into their overcoat collars, and wish they were back home.

As an instance of the desperation to which these hotels drive people, I once sat in a Levantine hotel, saw an elderly spinster seat herself in front of the stove in the men's smoking room, with her hair down, while an elderly female friend gave her a dry shampoo.

To the proprietor of the scandalized servants that she finish this intimate toilet operation in her own room, she replied briefly that she had found the only warm place in the hotel, and proposed to finish the shampoo there, which she did.

Two Jeffersonians.

Jefferson would have stumbled among strange tongues could he have returned to life and heard of the things said in his name on the 13th of April, but he would easily have found his bearings if he had wandered into hearing of Judge Herrick or Judge Parker.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What a Job!

In those churches where they object so strenuously to accepting "tainted money" for religious work, what a job they must have sorting out the result of the collection every Sunday.—Boston Globe.

Duchess to Plead for Her Husband's Assassin.

GRAND DUCHESS ELIZABETH

The Grand Duchess Sergius, according to her promise made to the murderer of her husband during her visit to his cell, will appeal to the czar to save him from the death penalty.

The Sunday School.

THE GREAT REALITIES.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 7 is "The Vine and the Branches," John xv:1-12.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A great deal of the world's conversation is mere conversational patter. It is an utterance of obvious platitudes concerning commonplace subjects. Nobody is deceived as to its superficiality. Yet grown men and women go through days and years talking only about the weather and crops and stocks and clothes and the neighbors and the news of the day, and all the usual round of frivolities.

But of a sudden a bolt strikes the heart. A child or a parent or a friend is taken away. Or a great love proves to have been misplaced; or a hope freighted with the desires and dreams of years founders in sight of land. Or health fails, or money flies away, or one's boy proves a wastrel. Then, on the instant, a man realizes that beneath that superficial, commonplace flow of his exterior circumstances and conduct, there runs a deep river of the spirit which is his real life. The great realities of the soul look large in their proper proportion; and the man discovers that the spirit is the all-essential, and that mere things are of very little importance, after all.

Then, if he know the way to the Book that is man's best counselor in his extremity, he finds, perhaps on the most thumbed page of his mother's Bible, that this is the truth which Jesus gave as a parting bequest to his disciples. Religion is of the spirit, and is a life. Not the outward and conventious trappings count, but the state of the soul, as it stands bare before the piercing eye of God.

Dry "Sticks" and Live Branches.

The best Teacher loved figures of speech, and what parables this wonderful modern life of ours would afford him. He set forth the relation between himself and his followers under the figure of a vine and its branches. He is the vine, the source of life and fruit; and only as they are grafted on him can believers share these.

The sap idea contains the teaching. For it was a message of life that Jesus meant to convey to His disciples—life, their one essential and indispensable possession. Sharing his life they would be green and fruitful branches, receiving every attention that was paid to the vine, have part in its honor, identity and productiveness. But failing to be united to the vine, the branch become only a dry stick, a juiceless, springless, worthless thing, fit only to be burned. By a common colloquialism a certain type of person is called "a stick;" he has no sap. Sorry the lot of the Christian who has become a "stick" instead of a branch.

In Union There Is Life.

A Christian can get along without a good many of the appurtenances of the religious life that are commonly regarded as indispensable; but mystical union with the Lord he must have. This is the great essential of Christianity, it can survive the loss of all its temples and its books and paintings, and the favor of the mighty, and of its earthly goods, and still be the true, living and conquering Church of Christ. Without this vital relation, all the rit

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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PREMIUM WATCH FOR APRIL.

For the largest club sent us in April, one hundred and eleven names, we award premium watch to J. E. French, Buchanan, Mich.

Mr. Carnegie, through a series of explanations, has left it to be inferred that he thinks a nice, moral duke is as good as a coachman.

Admiral Dewey believes that Rojestvensky's fleet is strong enough to win. You may fire when ready, 'Vensky.

There is a growing disposition in Chicago to dispute the ownership of the streets with the teamsters.

Will Dr. Osler be entitled to a share of the Carnegie pension fund?

General Linevitch is pointing out the mistakes made by General Kuropatkin. When Oyama gets after him he will probably forget all about them and make a few himself.

Germany last year bought $213,000,000 worth of American products and sold in this country goods to only about half that amount. That is what's the matter with Germany.

"The average man opens and closes his eyes 4,000,000 times a year," according to a scientist who has figured it out. That is the average, mind you. Of course there are some men who never seem to get their eyes open.

Mr. Bryan says it is too far ahead to tell what will be done in 1908. But it is scarcely probable that he will be able to keep the secret longer than another year.

Says Speaker Cannon: "I stand now with my face toward the setting sun, without a single regret, for I know that day by day, month by month, and year by year, our common country grows in capacity for self-government, and is better today than it has ever been before, and will be better next year than it is this year." Speaker Cannon is a grand old optimist.

Mr. Bryan has purchased another $500 heifer. But don't think he's extravagant. The purchase of high-priced heifers is one of the cheapest forms of advertising Mr. Bryan ever invested in.

Kansas farmers are worrying for fear their pockets will not be large enough to hold the money they will get for their big wheat crop.

Judge Parker is going to make a speech in Chicago. Only a year ago the judge was imitating the sphinx. It now begins to look as though he will became as garrulous as Mr. Bryan.

No woman can ever expect to get justice by submitting the question of the value of a kiss some other man got to a jury of twelve disinterested men.

A Missouri man was recently sued for "allowing his bees to run at large." If he only knew which end of a bee violates the law he might muzzle them.

A "wild man from Borneo" is reported to be leading the Moros against the United States. By the way, the "wild man from Borneo" American circus patrons wer familiar with, died the other day and was buried at his old home in Missouri.

The sane Fourth of July movement is growing. A quiet Fourth and a painless fifth is the slogan.

The consumption of whisky in the United States amounts to nearly one and a half gallons yearly for every man, woman and child. But the women and children, as a matter of fact, scarcely get a smell.

A woman who has had a dangerous operation performed can talk about it all the rest of her life and die happy.

The inventor of the "Democratic rooster" is dead. Unlike many inventors, he came very near outliving his invention.

Mr. Grover Cleveland is opposed to women clubs. He probably thinks a woman's place is at home caring for the children while the father goes fishing.

Going back to the question again, what would Dr. Gladden think if a member of his congregation should drop a button which had been purchased with "tainted" money into the contribution box?

There is always one consolation when a big bank fails. The bank examiner comes along and officially decides what was the matter. The bank examiner's job seems closely related to that of the coroner.

Susan B. Anthony says she doesn't believe that Grover Cleveland ever said what he is alleged to have said against the women's clubs. She assumes to believe that for pay he just signed his name to what some other person wrote. When it comes to cutting sarcasm, an old woman with bright mind and a sharp tongue comes near reaching the limit.

Banker Bigelow did not intend to be dishonest. He simply erred in his judgment as to which way the wheat market was going to go.

Governor Folk seems to have really startled some people with the declaration that laws are made to be enforced.

Judge Parker announces his intention of keeping out of politics. There is a very large popular majority of the American people on record in favor of such a move.

A year ago Banker Bigelow, of Milwaukee, was telling the American Bankers' association that more stringent methods were needed to protect banks from thieving officials. He knew what he was talking about.

Having tired himself out giving away money, Mr. Carnegie rushes away to his beloved Skibo castle for a much-needed rest.

Banker Bigelow did not intend to lose the money entrusted to his care. Neither did he intend to divide the profits with the owners had he won.

If it s right to enjoin strikers for any reason, it must be right to enjoin Chicago strikers on general principles.

It would be a shame if their controversy should reach a stage where Miss Susan B. Anthony would be forced to neglect her knitting and Mr. Cleveland compelled to overlook a bite.

Angela Morgan says "a woman's kiss is worth fifty of a man's." O, Angela, next time tell us something that we don't know.

NO FIGHT IN SIGHT.

A week has passed since Admiral Rojestvensky left Kamranh Bay with his Russian fleet of warships. Since then there has been no exact information concerning his whereabouts. One day he is reported to be six hundred miles north of Kamranh Bay, and a few days later he is only seventy miles from that point. The latest reports leave him but forty miles north. It was also reported during the past week that Nebogatoff's squadron had joined Rojestvensky's. Now comes the report that the two fleets will not join until May 5. If there is really to be a junction of the fleets it should be formed within the present week. What will happen when this takes place is problematical.

Admiral Rojestvensky has spent three weeks in the China sea, during which time there has been no sign that Admiral Togo intends to leave the Japanese naval bases to attack him. The Japanese admiral is still keeping his fleet in hiding, or at least a safe enough distance from trade routes to avoid observation, and a summary of the week's reports leaves the situation no more definite than heretofore. It is a mere guess when and where the expected battle will take place. That a fight is in prospect is clear, but it is not in sight.

PRAYING FOR A DEFEAT.

If Rodjestvensky puts as much faith in the ikon as did General Kuropatkin, how can he hope to win? Two-thirds of the Russian people are praying for his defeat. Only in this event can they hope for the consummation of their demands—emancipation from the hated bureaucracy.

Following the departure of the Russian fleets, it was observed that the government became less heedful of the people's wishes. Zemstovs were ignored and promises forgotten. We hear nothing more about popular representation, and there is a general tightening of the bureaucratic coils.

Just now the mind of Russia is centener on the developments of today—May day. There is a feeling of unrest, a prescience that the holiday is to mark the beginning of a revolution; that it has been selected by the Terrorists as an opportune time to strike. The czar is living in mortal fear and every member of the bureaucracy is providing extra precautions to insure personal safety. The workingmen in many parts of Russia are ominously quiet, while enough of a revolutionary character has been heard from Poland to warrant dread anticipation.

If the czar were other than a weak and vacillating monarch, he would grasp the opportunity and restore confidence among his people. But every day he procrastinates intensifies a situation already horrible.

The name of Germany's member of the Panama board of consulting engineers is Tincanza. Just attached him to the board, as it were.

Mr. Carnegie announces that he is going to quit work. Signing checks is mighty tiresome work.

BOWEN DISCREDITED.

Herbert W. Bowen, minister to Venezuela, has been recalled, and the affair is just now the gossip of Washington. Acting Secretary of State Loomis pronounces as unqualifiedly false the statement that he had received pecuniary reward from the American & Bermudez Asphalt company, in the shape of a $10,000 check, and Bowen has been called upon to produce the evidence or quit. Dolge, who is the American consul at Caracas, says that Bowen is jealous of Loomis and that the check story is an old exploded campaign lie.

It has been a surprise to many people not in close communication with the administration that Bowen was not dismissed long ago. Even if he is not guilty of falsehood in this instance, he has been a disturber in the diplomatic world and is largely responsible for the differences between the country and Venezuela. Admitting Castro to be a bombastic and irresponsible ruler, the fact remains that he is at the head of the Venezuelan government and is entitled to some consideration. There is a way of handling such men but Bowen doesn't seem to have mastered the art. He has constantly brushed Castro's hair the wrong way with the inevitable result of bringing out all the truculence in that irascible gentleman's nature.

President Roosevelt is shortening his stay in the mountains and will be in the harness again on May 8. It may develop that his patience with Bowen has reached the limit of endurance, in which event it is certain that Bowen's services in the diplomatic service will be dispensed with.

WHERE IS YOUR SYMPATHY?

Seven hundred men have lost their jobs in one factory in England. It is probable that some of the 1,000 or 2,000 children of these men may go hungry as a result. This is enough to arouse one's sympathies. But investigate.

Notwithstanding the war between Russia and Japan, the rest of the world is so much at peace that the great gun factories have not work for ther employes. The Enfield rifle factory has dismissed every man who has been on its payrolls less than seven years.

It is far better that these men should be compelled to hunt for work than that an extra army of workmen should be employed to make death-dealing weapons for use by men to kill their fellows and to fill the world with sorrow and increase the number of widows and orphans.

IS ENGLAND JEALOUS?

There is a systematic effort being made in England to discredit Emperor William, to make it appear that he is the disturbing spirit in European affairs and is doing all he can to breed war. A London dispatch published yesterday very adroitly creates a peace trumvirate out of Delcasse, Hay and King Edward and opposed to their mission is Germany's ruler of warlike design.

The Blade is inclined to rate this statement at small value. Emperor William has had ample opportunity to provoke war. When he ascended the throne, European diplomats scented trouble and professed to believe that William carried a chip on his shoulder. Yet Germany never enjoyed a longer period of peace. His utterances have been in the interest of peace. Like our President, he favors an efficient navy and a big army as the surest guarantee of peace. Like Roosevelt, he has deprecated the necessity of war and stood for arbitration of international differences. His Tangiers speech was seized upon as an indication that he was spoiling for a fight, although h said nothing more than that he would see to it that the interests of Germans would be protected. There was no implied threat in this and it required a vivid imagination to discover one.

But there is method in this London campaign. Evidently England is jealous of the friendly relations existing between Germany and the United States. She knows that Emperor William and President Roosevelt are naturally attracted to each other and she fears that out of this will grow a better understanding, a closer commercial relation. Better for England, according to the English view, it would be were Germany left without the moral support of any other nation, and it is apparently the English aim to bring about such a condition.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the European sky today that looks threatening, barring of course the omnipresent row in the Balkans. Delcasse's reconsideration of his resignation will no doubt strengthen the peace party, but, on the other hand, it won't cause a breach in the relations between France and Germany. These two countries are better disposed toward each other now than ever before in their history. When the disastrous war between Russia and Japan is concluded, on terms reasonable to both, as it soon will be, and when Germany and the United States have agreed on reciprocal trade relations as they will do shortly after congress convenes, there will be no questions of international import unsolved of such magnitude as to menace the peace of the world.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC.

Postmaster General Cortelyou does not believe in waiting until the horse is stolen before locking the stable door. Heretofore it has been the custom to prosecute the fraudulent use of the mails after complaints have been made by victims. The department now takes the initiative and wherever officials have reason to think that the mails are being used for dishonest purposes, an investigation is started, and if developments warrant it, fraud orders are issued against the guilty person or persons.

Only recently the authorities put the ban of their disapproval on the enterprises promoted by two men of Indianapolis. These men organized stock companies to handle coffee and rubber plantations in Mexico and, by means of attractive advertising, succeeded in selling large blocks of the stock. Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, sent an expert into the territory and this man made an exhaustive report, showing the utter impracticability of these companies carrying out the glittering promises made in their circulars. Among other things, he says: "The appeal is to the cupidity rather than to the good sense of the investor, though it is probably superfluous to warn those who have not yet learned that safe investments, bringing annual dividends from 20 to 200 per cent., do not go begging in the newspapers and magazines, while millions are available for anything which can assure returns of five per cent. It is a fact full of significance that during two decades and upward, in which many experiments were made by individuals and small companies, no large and well advised interests invested in rubber culture."

Consul General Barlow, of Mexico, adds this word of caution: 'The speculative bubble will be pricked one of these days and small investors in the United States will have a lot of prettily engraved shares of stock and some more or less valuable experience to show for the money they have invested."

It is the purpose of the postmaster general to close the mails to all promoters who are working illegitimate schemes, and in this he will deserve the hearty thanks of the public. The energy with which he is prosecuting the work will check the operations of a gang of thieves who have found the mails a cheap vehicle for exposing their seductive wares and cool the speculative ardor of a gullible people.

BIGELOW AN EXCEPTION.

The deeper they dig into this man Bigelow's affairs, the more evidence they bring to the surface that instead of his being the hard-headed, honest man of business, he was something of a high roller. While he was advising others to avoid the grain pit, the races and other forms of speculation, he was quick to take a chance himself. It is coming to light that he did many things on the quiet that would not meet the approval of the people who had placed their money in his charge.

The worst feature of his exposure is the suspicion it arouses. Contrary to the published statement, Bigelow's case is not a common one. On the contrary, there are few bank presidents indeed who go wrong, but the one black sheep directs attention to the whole flock. The honest officials must suffer more or less suspicion because this man of high rank in his profession, has made an awful failure of life.

Bigelow will be punished as he deserves to be, and his fate may prove a timely warning to men who are tempted by cupidity to speculate with other people's money.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LEE.

Fitzhugh Lee must have inherited his love for the cavalry. His ancestor, Henry Lee, known in the war of the revolution as "Light Horse Harry," achieved everlasting renown by his brilliant service against the Britishers and was voted a gold medal by congress. His distinguished uncle, General Robert E. Lee was a fine horseman, although he was more particularly inclined to the engineering branch.

Fitzhugh was a graduate of West Point at 21, colonel at 27 and a major general at 28. He was not merely the dashing cavalry leader—he combined strategy with intrepidity, and worked marvels with the forces under his command. There is no more thrilling incident in the great civil war than his engagement at Beverly Ford against the mighty Averell when his 800 troopers gallantly withstood the attack of 3,000 and eventually drove this vastly superior force back across the river. Accident of birth made many gallant Virginians rebels, and Fitzhugh was one of them, but he was among the first to accept the outcome of the war as final. Since then, there has been no more loyal American than he.

For years thereafter he was in retirement, but in 1886 Virginia called upon him to assume the duties of governor. From that time till his death, he was more or less in the public eye. He rendered the government splendid service in Cuba before and after the Spanish war, and more recently was devoting his energies to the organization of the Jamestown exposition.

The death of General Fitzhugh Lee, which occurred suddenly in Washington, will be deplored by all his countrymen. His part in the civil war will never be forgotten, but those who differed with him have long since buried any feeling of animosity, firmly convinced that he, like many others, was conscientious in his error.

CUT OFF THE CORNERS.

If the true history of the May wheat corner is ever published, it will be found that the heavy losers was not Gates or Armour or any other of the millionaire speculators who are credited with locking horns. It is the rank outsiders who follow the lead of these manipulators that are crushed in the raids of bulls and bears.

There never was a wheat corner quite like it within our recollection. First Gates and his crowd are credited with buying largely, and the suckers fall in line. Then it is mysteriously tipped off that Gates is selling, and the sheep follow suit. A little later and the Armour clique is reported to be a heavy buyer, ostensibly, as after events seemed to show, for the purpose of unloading on the market at a loss.

The chances are there was a perfect understanding between Gates and Armour from the outset. With millions for manipulation, it would not be difficult for them to turn a declining market into a rising one. The public is easily humbugged. When it is given out that a man possessed of almost unlimited resources is undertaking to corner wheat, there is a rush to get into the game early. The temptation to make a fortune with small capital is too great to resist. Gates might have been buying of Armour or selling to Armour. Who knows? The market has been remarkably active. Prices advanced by leaps and bounds. The little fish bit with avidity. Then when they are all in, the bottom drops out, and prices go down two or three points, then six points and ten points and again four poins. Somebody is reported to be a heavy loser. Gates is said to have made a private settlement with Armour. His losses are variously estimated, some putting it as high as one or two millions. It is claimed that in settling for May, he was given an opportunity to get into the July corner. The game of May is to be played over again. Either the May suckers didn't lose all they had, or there is a new crop ready for the harvesters.

Is it not possible to legislate these gamblers out of business? The three-card monte game or the shell swindle is respectable in comparison, for no man will invest his entire fortune in either. But the mania for acquiring sudden wealth finds a field for its most extragavant ventures in the stock and grain market. People don't stop to consider that when a couple of millionaires undertakes to maniplate the market, the earning capacity of a railroad and the visible supply of wheat are no longer guages on which to predicate future prices. Then it becomes a mere matter of the manipulators' whims. Wholesale buying will boost the price, and indiscriminate selling will cause a slump. Washed sales will do the trick without the risk of a dollar.

And if Armour and Gates were playing both ends against the middle, it is plain to be seen that neither was seriously hurt. The men who lost were they who operated without getting a peep behind the curtain.

RATE MAKING A PREVENTIVE.

The Illinois legislature has killed a blanket bill to give municipalities authority to go into the gas and electric light business, but it will probably pass a bill empowering the state to fixe maximum rates for both commodities.

This action is a distinct disappointment to the advocates of municipal ownership, and especially to Mayor Dunne, who headed a lobby of Chicago business men and worked deligently to secure the enactment of the legislation.

The operation of the rate naming bill should put an end to the talk of municipal ownership in that state, just as the passage by congress of a bill to limit railroad rates will end the discussion for government ownership. There are thousands of citizens who have been induced to join the ranks of the public owners, not that they believe municipal ownership to be the best solution of a perplexing problem, but because the arrogance of vested interests have made them desperate. These men will hail a deliverance that will at the same time save municipalities from incurring the burdensome debts involved in the taking over of public utility properties.

The time must come when all states will supervise the rates to be charged by street railways, gas, electric and water companies. A schedule prepared by an intelligent commission, assisted by the owners and based on reasonable earnings of invested capital will meet the objections of citizens now groaning beneath the weight of exorbitant charges. It will be satisfactory to every interest except the boodler and the politician. It will drive the former to seek honest employment and deprive the latter of a very considerable source of power. It will prove satisfactory to the capitalists, for it will knock off a long list of "incidental expenses," and enable them to conduct their business aloof from politics. There will be under such a system every inducement for the corporations to give good service as tending to increase net receipts.

If the men who have their wealth tied up in these enterpises fail to see the advantage of public supervision of rates, the movement toward socialism, which has already reached considerable proportions, will be greatly accelerated.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAWS CAN BE ENFORCED

St. Louis has had its second dry Sunday, with little attempt to evade the law. The newspapers of that city declare the statute is being successfully enforced and that few regrets are expressed over the ruling of the excise commissioners. The bars of the large hotels did no business on Sunday, and at the most fashionable club, where the president ordered that no drinks be served, the members did not protest and did not seem to be put out because of the strict enforcement of the order.

A large number who believed they could not pass the day without drink, journeyed to East St. Louis, but in the city proper the Sunday closing law was obeyed except in few instances, and then arrests promptly followed. The newspapers unite in declaring that citizens generally are content with the new order of things and enjoy the change.

In Indiana Governor Hanly has instructed his metropolitan police boards in the large cities of the state to enforce the saloon closing law and to run all gamblers out of town. This is being done and the paraphernalia of a number of gambling joints has been confiscated and destroyed. Press dispatches say the governor declares his action is not due to any moral spasm, but that he took an oath to enforce the laws and it is his purpose to do so. His course is generally commended, and he is being deluged with letters of approval.

These instances prove that restrictive laws can be enforced if officials have the backbone. Violators quickly understand if executives mean business or are simply playing to the galleries. Governors Folk and Hanly seem to be in earnest and gamblers and saloonkeepers will testify they are getting results.

ONE GREAT OBSTACLE.

The more intelligent advocates of municipal ownership confess that they have not been able to solve the political problems involved in the situation, and that until a solution is found, municipal ownership can never attain more than a putative degree of success. Even in Scotland and England, where the merit system prevails, and where politics is not made the business of the community, it has been found that the employes of these municipal owned properties organize and plot to become controlling factors in local government.

It has been suggested that the public servants employed on tramways and in telephone and telegraph work be disfranchised, or that they be given only a fraction of a vote each as a means of minimizing their power and lessening the temptation to become politicians. But the impracticability of this is obvious, for the plan would result in most serious complications.

If the problem is a perplexing one in those countries, what will it be in the United States, where every man is a born politician and considers it his patriotic duty to take a hand in affairs political? Imagine the condition in Chicago when Mayor Dunne has appropriated all the street railways and manned them with municipal employes. How many of them would turn against him whenever called upon? They would number several thousand, and would constitute a political organization that would make the old Harrison guard look puny in comparison.

Some day, when every man governs himself, when there is no delegated authority to a central government, when the word politics has been lifted out of the lexicon, public ownership will be a practical success, but that day is yet far distant.

ANOTHER RIGHTEOUS OFFICIAL

There is always hope for the people when public officials make an honest effort to enforce the laws. The examples set by Governors Folk and Hanley are bringing good fruit, and the reform has already spread to wicked Chicago.

State's Attorney Healey announces that he will permit no betting on the race tracks in Cook county, and if he makes good his promise, he will have worked great good in the community. There is nothing more vicious than the pool selling adjunct of race tracks. Thousands of young men have there started careers that ended in disgrace. The history of race track gambling is replete with the stories of human wrecks. The attractive environment and the eminent respectability of the pool box patrons act as lures to the youth. The excitement on the first venture, with its possibilities of heavy profits and the fear of loss, rapidly develops into a passion that makes the immature mind unfit for reasoning morally and intelligently. Given a young man who has become thoroughly addicted to the pool buying habit and who is a clerk in a bank or store, and you can safely put it down that in due time he will be an embezzler.

He may win today, but in the end he will be a loser, and then comes the real trial. Call it a quirk of the conscience or what you will, many young men think it more dishonest to owe a gambler than it is to steal. Then there is always the false hope held out that fortune can recoup the victim with a single smile, and that means a deeper plunge.

Race track gambling has long been a feature of the Chicago races, and Mr. Healey will not find his path to law enforcement unobstructed, but he should have the moral support of the churches and the personal effort of every father who desires that his son be given a fair chance in life's struggle.

IN BEHALF OF THE BABIES.

Alderman Ruxton, of Chicago, bids fair to become famous. Nettled over the action of landlords in that city, he will introduce an ordinance prohibiting them from refusing tenants who have babies. The alderman is vigorous in his denunciation of these "inhuman monsters" and "race suicide promoters," and proposes to curb them with a heavy fine for every transgression of the ordinance.

He counts upon the support of Mayor Dunne, who has ten youngsters in his family circle, and has been pledged the votes of many aldermen who heartily sympathize with him in his movement. If the bill becomes a law, and Alderman Ruxton can get the legislature to extend suffrage to the babies, his political future is assured. As it is, he will have earned the gratitude of the mammas and the votes of the papas.

AS TO VOTING MACHINES.

The council of Indianapolis is wrestling with the voting machine problem. The city owns eight machines and their use has been so satisfactory that there is a clamor for more, and council is trying to determine which kind shall be purchased.

Ohio is behind many of her sister states in adopting these machines. The legislature permits thir use, but makes it optional. The first cost of the machines is so great as to deter councils from buying them, but wherever they are used, they give satisfaction, and each year they are becoming more popular. In Massachusetts Governor Douglas, in his message, recommends them. New Jersey has tried them to some extent for the past ten years, and the legislature has appropriated a large sum for further introduction. Cities in New York state like Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, have adopted them, and are well pleased with the service, while Milwaukee and several other towns of the northwest consider them the proper means for registering the will of the voters.

These machines have been tested sufficiently to know they are absolutely reliable and secret, and that the count is exact. The result of an election where these machines are used is known as soon as the polls are closed, and there can be neither errors nor crookedness. Their adoption should become more general taroughout Ohio.

COWGIRLS OF THE WEST IN CENTRAL PARK.

PHOTO BY C. H. DETRICK.

MISS LUCILLE MULHALL AND ONE OF THE COWBOYS FROM THE MULHALL RANCH, IN CENTRAL PARK.

Colonel Zach Mulhall and the western cowgirls who are in New York to take part in the Horse Fair at Madison Square Garden, caused a stir in Central park by riding up the East Drive and along the bridle paths in plainsmen's garb. In the party were Colonel Mulhall and his four daughters, Bossie, Lucille, Georgie and Mildred; the Millard brothers, who have thirty thousand cattle on their "101 ranch" at Bliss, O. T., Colonel W. F. Toups, of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and a score of other noted ranchmen, cow runners, horse wranglers, ropers and broncho busters.

Lucille Mulhall, the comely young woman who will essay to rope a Texas steer in record time at the Garden, was the observed of all observers. She wore a light summer costume and rode astride as did her three sisters. Mildred, the youngest, had an exciting experience near Seventy-second street, her horse running away with her. The ten-year-old girl from Oklahoma stuck to her saddle with great courage and finally succeeded in stopping her horse.

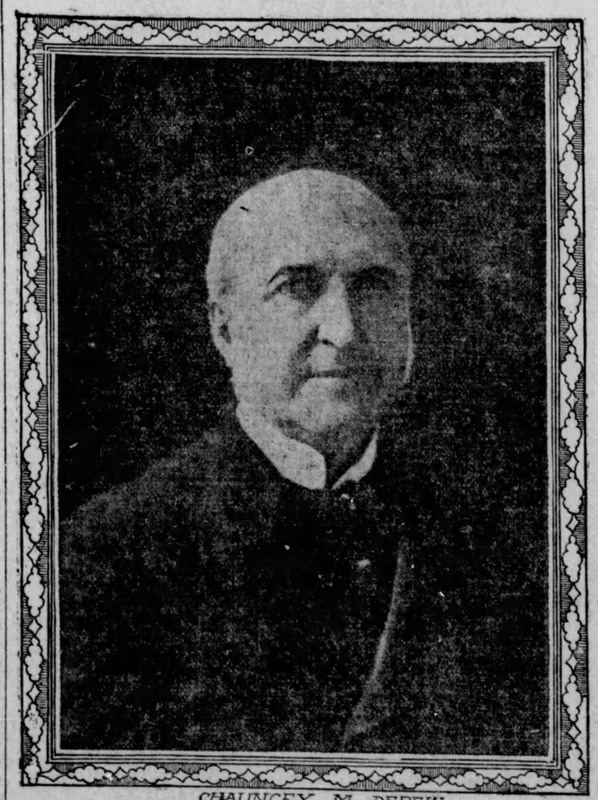
Effort to Maintain the Status Quo in the Balkans

COMTE GOLUCHOWSKY.

Venice, April 29.—Count Goluchowski, Austrian imperial chancellor, will arrive here today and will hold a conference with Signor Tittoni, Italy's foreign minister, on the Balkan and Cretan questions. The Italian ambassador at Vienna and the Austrian ambassador at Rome will also attend the conference, which will be of the highest diplomatic importance. Afterward a reception will be tendered to Count Goluchowski and Signor Tittoni at the Palazzo Papadopoli. One of the objects of the conference is to strictly maintain the status quo in the Balkans.

Emperor William, it is reported, will also arrive here on Monday and have a conference with Count Goluchowski and Signor Tittoni.

How Chauncey Depew's Birthday Was Celebrated by Montauk Club



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
PHOTO. BY PRINCE

For the fifteenth time the Montauk club of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a dinner Saturday night in celebration of Chauncey M. Depew's birthday. The senator is 71 years old. The program of former years was varied by having women present, and about three hundred persons enjoyed the good things and listened to the speeches.

At the guest table with Senator Depew were Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Platt, Timothy L. Woodruff and Controller and Mrs. Grout. Miss Isabelle Morrison, who married Mr. Woodruff, was among the guests. In explanation of the reason for having the women present some genius wrote some verses, which were laid by each plate. Here is a sample stanza:

The committee for this dinner had to fake up something new:
They were very sorely puzzled—didn't know just what to do.
The old stag had grown a chestnut, so, of course, it wouldn't do—
Who ever heard of chestnuts in connection with Depew?—
And that's why we brought the girls!

Senator Depew said in part: "When one has passed three score and ten it is folly to strain or simper. Retire at sixty, cries one. Quit when you have enough to live on, says another. Dr. Osler's chloroform should be not for age, but for incompetence. I have known those whose fires were burned out at forty and those who did not fully mature until sixty, and the succeeding twenty-five were their best years.

"Nothing equals the sustaining powers of work or the life giving inspiration of achievement. Idleness, inanition and death are sequels at any age. Prestige counts for much. Officers of distinction in business and financiers of vast wealth and experience defer to the judgment of a tried veteran and, curiously enough, pay a measure of the same respect to the green and undeveloped youth who is heir to the situation.

"Washington is almost the only place in the United States where mind can separate from matter and enjoy the lights and shadows of the higher life. The actors on the national stage know little and care less about the fluctuations of the stock market. A large majority of the leaders of thought, debate and action have passed the Osler chloroform period. Speaker Cannon, in his seventieth year, guides the house with unequaled skill and firmness.

"It was an inspiration to hear Senator Hoar at seventy-seven brilliantly encountering the ablest orators of the senate, and Senator Platt, of Connecticut, at the same age wielding commanding influence among his colleagues, while Senator Morgan at eighty held the floor for hours against the assaults of a host of adversaries with unimpaired vigor of mind and body.

"Death is an accident. It may happen to the child or the centenarian. Work, temperance and fun are the sources of longevity. Our thoughts should not be of the grave, for we are a long time dead, but of the uplifting duties and pleasures of this glorious old world."

Current Events.

Cortelyou wages a vigorous war on lottery schemes through country.

Arabian rebels take the Turkish stronghold of Sanaa; sultan's troops are mutinous.

Tax collector of San Francisco disappears and his total shortage is said to be about $200,000.

Fred Vogel, Jr., is to succeed Defaulter Bigelow as president of the Milwaukee First National bank.

Senators are inclined to favor restoring war taxes on beer and tobacco to prevent government deficit.

State's Attorney Healy, in formal statement, declares that gambling at Cook county race tracks will stop.

Milwaukee man is possessed of a remarkable power which enables him to heal the helpless by laying on of hands.

Postmaster general notifies assistant postmaster he must resign Republican committeeship or lose his federal office.

A multimillionaire of Pittsburg is mistaken for a burglar and locked up. His offers to prove his innocence are scorned.

Milwaukee doctor says people now live longer, and, as a result, the medical profession is steadily growing poorer.

A London electrician has established the "wireless" in his house and summons his servant to his presence by means of it.

Many of the officers and men on the new cruiser Galveston complain they are overworked and underfed and mutiny is threatened.

Salvation Army's colony of 1,045 British emigrants for Canada sails from Liverpool with the Army's flag floating at the masthead.

Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, declares that men who give money to foreign missions simply injure the heathen.

Andrew Carnegie, in reply to the duke of Manchester, says innate manliness is the standard for measuring all men, whether dukes or coachmen.

Professional beggar, known as the "King of the Schnorrers," is arrested in New York with his secretary, as they are about to start for Europe.

Club women of the nation are asked by a leading physician in an address in Cincinnati to take part in a concerted movement against the smoke evil.

General Linevitch, in an interview at Gunshu Pass criticises Kuropatkin for the retreat from Mukden and says he is ready to assume the offensive.

Lawrence B. Stringer, in address at Illinois Democratic "harmony" banquet at Springfield, declares that public ownership will cure evils of monopoly.

The deepest sounding yet made in the oceans is said to be in the Aldrich deep, to the east of New Zealand. Here the sea is 30,930 feet deep.

George R. Pack, general counsel of the St. Paul road, tells the senate committee that the rate regulation plan is Chinese paternalism and un-American.

Five hundred Y. W. C. A. workers attend the opening session of the American committee at Detroit. Mrs. J. S. Griffith, of Chicago, is elected president.

George J. Gould retires from the directorate of the Union Pacific railroad, marking the opening of a vigorous struggle with Harriman for control in the west.

Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, general agent of the foreign missions board of the Congregational church, intimates that further gifts to the board may be asked of John D. Rockefeller.

Charles E. Aldrich, city recorder of Jackson, Mich., disappears and later is accused of embezzling loan association's funds. Young woman vanishes same day as the official.

Germany notifies the United States that present trade agreement will terminate March 1, 1906. Failure to enter into a new convention, it is declared, may provoke a tariff war.

D. Leroy Dresser, in a suit to recover $2,000,000 from the United States Shipbuilding company, alleges the concern was fraudulent. The suit recalls James H. Hyde's underwriting syndicate.

Dramatic sensation in trial of Nan Patterson at New York falls flat when a pawn broker fails to identify her brother-in-law, J. Morgan Smith, as the purchaser of the pistol which killed Young.

The municipal laboratory of Paris has been examining the experiments made by Dr. Vogel, who has manufactured a very succulent cheese from the small Chinese beans known as "soy beans." The doctor finds that the pulp of these beans contains many of the caseine qualities, and that the resulting composition is both nourishing and pleasant to the taste.

FINE SILVER TABLEWARE

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS

"Wild Rose"—A Sterling Silver Design

The primary feature of this pattern, which we are now offering for the first time, is its extreme beauty of design. The great popularity of a floral pattern in the French gray finish among the users of high-grade silverware is well known, but the serious error of most manufacturers has been in seeking after ornamentation at the expense of simplicity and a natural design. Since the production of this pattern there has been established a reputation for artistic designs which has placed these goods in a class by themselves. Appreciating the fact that the American housewife today makes style the very first consideration in selecting goods for her home, we have met this demand by giving the very utmost attention to the artistic side of this silverware, for true art is the prime requisite in creating anything stylish or of lasting beauty.

We believe there has been nothing created in the line of silverware heretofore that surpasses this design in real beauty. It requires an expert to tell the difference between these spoons and the regular sterling ware that costs seven dollars and fifty cents for a set of six spoons. This ware is absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear and give perfect satisfaction under ordinary circumstances for a period of ten years, and any defect within that time will be made good.

Now, in this latest pattern, the "Wild Rose," we feel that we have something even more beautiful than any designs yet offered at such low prices. It has met with the most enthusiastic praise from expert judges, being pronounced equal to the best sterling in artistic design and the working out of a unitary conception. In it you have a representation of the growing wild rose carried out to the minutest detail, with back design to match the face, and the whole effect is that of the very best sterling silver, and we feel sure that you will say it is the handsomest you ever saw. Sent prepaid.

This is the best silverware offer ever made by The Blade, and every subscriber should take advantage of it.

We Offer These Goods to You in Two Ways

First—Without a subscription to The Blade. This is for the benefit of those who have just renewed their subscription:

One-half dozen Teaspoons	$1.00
One-half dozen Dessertspoons	1.50
One-half dozen Tablespoons	1.60
Sugar Shell and Butter Knife in box	.80
Berry Spoon	.90
Gravy Ladle	.85
Cold Meat Fork	.60

Second—Combination offer for the benefit of those who desire to order these goods in connection with their subscription to The Weekly Blade:

One-half dozen Teaspoons and Weekly Blade, one year	$1.10
One-half dozen Dessertspoons and Weekly Blade one year	$1.60
One-half dozen Tablespoons and Weekly Blade one year	$1.70
Sugar Shell and Butter Knife in box and Weekly Blade one year	95c
Berry Spoon and Weekly Blade one year	95c
Gravy Ladle and Weekly Blade one year	90c
Cold Meat Fork and Weekly Blade one year	65c

You have never before had an opportunity to purchase silverware, warranted for ten years, at such prices as we have named above.

SPECIAL—If you will send us 12c and the names of four or more ladies who are not now taking the Weekly Blade, we will send you one of these handsome Wild Rose Teaspoons. It makes a very pretty souvenir spoon.

THE BLADE, - - - - TOLEDO, OHIO

FOUNTAIN PENS

Diamond Point, 14-k Solid Gold

The large number of orders we have received for the Fountain Pens which we have been offering our readers at 60c each, has encouraged us to continue the offer, and add a few higher grade pens to the list.

Remember, these pens are all 14-k. solid gold, diamond point, and each pen is guaranteed by the manufacturers. The points are all medium fine.

No. 1—14-k. solid gold diamond point, equal to any $1.00 pen	60c
No. 2—Equal to any $1.50 pen	90c
No. 3—An elegant pen, equal to any $5.00 pen on the market	$1.50
No. 1—Pen and Weekly Blade one year	80c
No. 2—Pen and Weekly Blade one year	$1.00
No. 3—Pen and Weekly Blade one year	$1.60

The difference in the price is entirely due to the difference in the size and quality of the pen—that part of the article which does the work.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

6276—Lady's Work Apron.

If there is one garment without which the housekeeper could not get along it is the work apron. One may wear house dresses and wrappers, but when it becomes necessary to do one's housework there is nothing to take its place. It requires only a few yards of goods and a few minutes' time to make the garment,

and then, too, how much easier it is to launder than a dress. The accompanying cut shows a model of unusual becomingness. Made with a fancy yoke, big pockets and with full protecting sleeve and skirt, it is construction with little trouble and has the virtue of being sufficient in itself without the aid of trimming. Gingham, Holland, pique, madras, linen or lawn may be used in the making.

Sizes 32 to 44-inch bust measure.

4632—Girl's Frock.

The dressing of children so that they may appear well, and at the same time appropriately and comfortably attired, is an art not given to every woman. She may know instinctively what suits herself and yet be entirely at a loss as to how the children should be dressed. The tendency is to overdress and this temptation appeals particularly to the less skillful dressmakers. The design here shown should be useful by way of suggestion as well as an example as to how trimmings should be the expression of character in clothes without "overdoing" it.

The yoke is tucked in sunburst effect and the fullness at the waist is taken up in tiny tucks in front and back. The addition of a sash fastening with little rosettes where the tucks end is quite a

pretty idea, although a belt or a strap similar to that on the shoulder would be as effective on wash dresses.

Sizes 2 to 9 years.

4637—Girl's Apron.

For little maids, whose figures are not yet well formed, the full aprons are generally chosen. These models are more becoming and answer best for general utility wear. The full skirt is gathered to a pointed yoke and the apron may be made with or without

sleeves. In this design one is independent of trimmings. A smart touch is achieved by the introduction of a deep collar or bertha which may be nothing more expensive than lawn or the same material as the apron. Instead of the ruffles one could use a braid or embroidery as a finish, although any preferred finish may be adopted. Gingham, galatea, calico, dimity, lawn and Holland are employed in the construction of such garments.

Sizes 3 to 10 years.

4653—Girl's Apron.

Mothers who are looking for something in apron styles that is just a little different than the little daughter has been wearing ever since she was big enough to wear pinafores, will appreciate the design shown today.

SANOZOL

LOTION AND SOAP

Positive Cure for all Skin Diseases

THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE FAMOUS SPECIALIST IN SKIN DISEASES, A. J. FULTON, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SANOZOL TREATMENT IS EXTERNAL ONLY.

SUFFERERS FROM

ECZEMA, LUPUS, HERPES, RINGWORM, PRURIGO, SCROFULODERMA, SKIN CANCER, PEDICULOSIS, PSORIASIS, ETCHYMA, LICHTEN, SYCOSIS, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF ULCERATIVE, SCALY AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES FIND IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE BY THE USE OF SANOZOL. IT REMOVES PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS AND CURES SWEATY OR ACHING FEET.

THE NEW YORK WORLD OF MARCH 8TH AND THE BROOKLYN EAGLE OF MARCH 29TH, 1904, FULLY DESCRIBE SOME WONDERFUL CURES.

THE SOAP

HAS NO EQUAL. ITS DAILY USE WITHOUT LOTION WILL GIVE YOUR FACE AND HANDS A PERFECT SKIN, RESTORING THE DEFUNCT RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS OF YOUR SKIN TO ITS NORMAL HEALTH, PRODUCING THE FRESHNESS OF YOUTH AND A GLOW OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY. TRY IT. USED BY MEN FOR SHAVING. (NO BARBER'S ITCH.)

Write for testimonials and full particulars of SANOZOL treatment (free of charge). Treatment requires combined use of Lotion and Soap. Sent on receipt of price or at druggists'.

Lotion, full pint, $1.25; half pint, $1.00; Soap, 25c per cake or jar (3 cakes, 65c).

Address Sanozol Laboratory, dept. B 9, 100-102 Elton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The apron is in sack style, but tucked in yoke outline so as to overcome the tight fitting effect in front, which many mothers object to. A unique collar is another desirable feature of the dress as is also the sleeve frill which may or may not be used. The design

is a good one to follow for a princess model by extending embroidery down the front at either side of the tucks. If one desired long sleeves they would combine nicely with this mode, but as it is shown it has none of the earmarks of the "ready made" and will find many admirers who want something new and original. Cross barred muslin, dimity, gingham, lawn and Holland are materials suggested for this construction of the mode.

Sizes 4 to 12 years.

6264—Lady's Skirt.

Every woman should have one or two extra skirts to wear with shirt waists, for one knows how quickly the skirt to one's best tailor suit loses its shape and its newness when worn with shirt waists. It is far cheaper to have an extra skirt of less expensive material and then at the end of the season one does not have left-over jackets that are perfectly use-

less, although little worn. In the model here shown we have a style that is suitable to almost any and all kinds of material. Then, too, the pattern provides for round, medium or full sweep length. The box pleats are inserted in the seams at flounce depth, although the pattern is equally good for a plain flare skirt. The back is made with inverted pleat. Any material may be used in the fashioning of this smart style.

Sizes 22 to 36-inch waist.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

BIGELOW LOSES HOME

Is Taken Over by Receiver Appointed by Court.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.—The Wisconsin Trust and Security company, receiver for the Frank G. Bigelow estate, today took possession of the homestead at 675 Astor street, which for the past twenty years has been occupied by defaulting bank president and his family. Only a few personal effects were removed by the members of the Bigelow family. The former banker and his family have taken up their residence with a son, Gordon Bigelow, at 490 Marshall street.

Mr. Bigelow said today that he was making a supplementary list of liabilities and assets. With the assistance of Attorney Charles P. Sponer, this work is progressing as rapidly as possible. Mr. Bigelow said he did not anticipate any additional items large enough to change materially the totals already made public.

It developed today that Frank Bigelow, on the day preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy, telegraphed a broker in New York city to dispose of 100 shares of a certain stock and to turn the proceeds over to a friend of Bigelow's in New York. The broker, realizing that the stock in question had been turned over to the bank as part of Bigelow's restitution, declined to fill the order. The stock would not have realized more than $1,200.

Reports were current here today that Mr. Bigelow was suffering from mental strain incident to the developments of the past few days. Up to the present time, however, Mr. Bigelow has shown no signs whatever of collapse. He answered a telephone call at his residence today before he took his departure for his son's house and said he was feeling well and not in need of a physician.

EXPLAINS CHECK MATTER

Assistant Secretary of State Issues Letter.

Washington, April 28.—Absolute denial of certain charges affecting his official integrity while minister at Caracas, was made by Mr. Loomis, the acting secretary of state, in a statement given out by him at his residence last evening. The statement briefly but emphatically denies in detail and in totality each and every charge.

The statement is as follows:

"In view of certain charges affecting my official character published April 26, and otherwise widely circulated, I think it proper to make the following statement:

"Those charges were in substance, first, that while acting in my official capacity as United States minister to Venezuela I obtained considerable pecuniary benefits from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company, and that a check showing the payment of $10,000 to me by that company is now in the possession of President Castro.

"This charge is an absolute falsehood. I never asked nor received, directly or indirectly, in any manner or form, any money or property or other thing of value, or any promise or suggestion thereof, from the New York and Bermudez company, or from any one acting in its interest or behalf.

"Americans who have lived in Caracas know that rates of exchange between the United States and Venezuela are high there, owing to unsettled conditions in Venezuela, and that at times it is impossible to purchase New York exchange at Caracas. On my final departure from Venezuela as minister I had money in a bank in Caracas. I wished to convert my Venezuelan money into United States money and I exchanged checks at the posted United States government rates with the manager of the New York and Bermudez company at Caracas, my check to the company calling for Venezuelan money, and his check to me calling for United States money. It was a simple business transaction; American ministers have similar difficulties in exchange and similar transactions in many parts of the world where exchange is fluctuating or impossible to obtain. The transaction was absolutely free from evil doing or evil influence or suggestion or the thought thereof. The preposterous nature of this charge affecting my official integrity is shown by the fact that whatever I did, and all that I did in giving my official support as United States minister to the New York and Bermudez company was done in obedience to instructions from the secretary of state and was approved by him after full reports of the entire controversy from its inception.

"The second charge made is that while minister to Venezuela I purchased a claim of 20,000 bolivars ($4,000) against the Venezuelan government and then used my influence as minister to collect the full amount from the government. I never purchased or owned or had any interest in any claim against the Venezuelan government, and I never prosecuted, in any manner, or form, any claim against the government except in obedience to instructions from the secretary of state, after submitting a full report of the case to him.

"The third charge is that I agreed with Mr. Meyers to use my influence to adjust an obligation to the amount of $10,000,000 for a consideration of one-seventh of that sum, or nominally $1,400,000.

"I never agreed or promised or suggested, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatever, that I would use my influence to adjust any obligation against the Venezuelan government. The charge is absolutely false."

MORE TEAMSTERS GO OUT

Strike Spreads to Contractors and Scenes of Violence of Last Week Are Re-enacted.

Chicago, May 1.—Wholesale importation of nonunion men from St. Louis and the arrival of Strike Breaker Farley from New York gave a new turn today to the teamsters' strike here. Immediately on his arrival, Farley held a conference with representatives of the employers. Plans for putting him in charge of all strike-breakers are said to have been decided on. Farley managed the nonunion men in the New York subway strike.

Nonunion men in forces said to be almost unprecedented are on their way to Chicago. It was reported that a special train bearing 475 men had left St. Louis over the Illinois Central road early today. Another train with 500 men was being prepared. The work of mobilizing the men in St. Louis was conducted in secrecy. Half of the men were taken from Southern Illinois and Kentucky. Many of them are negroes.

One hundred strike-breakers employed by the American Express company, the Pacific, Northern Pacific and National companies went on strike today to enforce a demand for $5 a day for drivers and $4 a day for conductors and helpers, an allowance of 50 cents for luncheon and extra pay for overtime. The increase was granted and the men returned to work.

REPORT FROM KNABENSHUE

Toledo Man Sends Important Information from Ireland.

Washington, April 28.—Although S. S. Knabenshue, formerly of The Blade, has scarcely got established in his new position as consul at Belfast, Ireland, he has contributed some interesting and important reports to the department of commerce and labor. One of these deals with the prospects of beet sugar industry in Ireland. In this Mr. Knabenshue says: "The department of agriculture, in reply to an inquiry by a Clonmel correspondent, states that Irish farmers can not profitably undertake the growing of sugar beets, and that the circumstances do not warrant the starting of the industry in Ireland with any prospect of profit. It points out that a sugar factory would require a minimum production of 40,000 tons per year. This would require 2,500 acres to be devoted to the crop yearly, and because of the necessity for a four years' rotation of crops 10,000 acres in all would be necessary. The reply points out to the farmers that the cost of tillage would be heavy, as very deep plowing or subsoiling must be employed, while much more hard labor is required for sugar beets than for other root crops. In the department's opinion a yield of 15 tons of beets per acre, at even as high a price as $4.38 per ton, would be less profitable to the farmer than the cultivation of turnips or mangolds."

SHOULD PLANT FAR APART

Secretary Wilson Points Out Lessons to Be Learned in Africa.

Washington, April 28.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, sees a valuable lesson for American farmers in the methods employed in Africa to make crops.

"I have just received a report from T. H. Kearney, of the bureau of plant industry," he said today, "which shows that abundant crops of olives are produced on the coast of southern Tunisia, Africa, without irrigation and where the annual rainfall is only six inches, by planting the trees eighty feet apart, cultivating all the soil and allowing no other crop to absorb the moisture.

"This lesson may be applied to the growth of anything in the arid regions. The date palm is grown in Africa by planting it in basins surrounded by sand dunes. The roots soon find their way to ground water and the trees grow to enormous size."

Columbia Shows Increase.

Washington, April 28.—The population of the District of Columbia, according to a police census just completed, is 322,572. This is an increase of 43,854 over the federal census of 1900.

What Men Want

They Must Have Nerve in Order to be Happy—Now Free to All

There is a medicine that imparts "nerve" and all the powers and attributes of superb and virile manhood. That will enable any man to privately, quickly and cheaply cure himself of nervous exhaustion and its attendant defects and weaknesses that unfit for the duties and pleasures of life.

From our experience we know of no other medicine that is so positive, perfect and permanent a cure for all forms of brain, nerve and sexual exhaustion. It feeds and reconstructs starving brain cells and nerve tissue; imparts structural integrity and functional perfection to deteriorated, fagged and played-out organs; reclaims lost energy. It equips one with vim and stamina for strenuous endeavor, rendering him equal to occasions and opportunities. It is the hope of depleted, stunted, enervated, vice-wrecked youth; the support of intense and overworked middle age; the prop and mainstay of advancing years.

A cure for varicocele, prostatic trouble, bladder and kidney troubles, blood poison, stricture, gonorrhoea, and all the other ailments that may have been caused by early indiscretions.

Simply send your name and address to the Interstate Remedy Co., 297 Lock Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send to you, absolutely free, a trial treatment with full directions for its use.

This offer is open to all, and the medicine will be sent absolutely free to everyone who will apply for it. Send your name and address at once and take advantage of this fair and liberal offer.

CALLED TO THE CAPITAL

Venezuelan Minister Must Make Explanation.

Washington, April 29.—Secretary Taft has received instructions from the President to call Minister Bowen, now at Caracas, to Washington; also to send Mr. Russel, now minister to Colombia, to Caracas, and Mr. Barrett, now minister to Panama, to Colombia. It is stated that if Mr. Bowen's action relative to the charges affecting Assistant Secretary Loomis are not subject to criticism it is the President's purpose to send him as minister to Chile and then probably as ambassador to Brazil. Should the explanation be unsatisfactory, he will probably lose his official head.

This proceeding is to determine precisely the extent of Mr. Bowen's responsibility for the circulation of those charges. The official mind here is made up so far as Mr. Loomis is concerned; it is absolutely convinced of his innocence of any wrong doing while he was minister to Venezuela and has reached this conviction after a thorough sifting of the allegations. That being the case, it is felt here that Minister Bowen, in order to escape blame himself, must show that he did one of two things—either by private inquiry in Caracas he arrived at another conclusion as to the truthfulness of the charges, or that he did what he could to denounce them and to discourage their circulation in Venezuela.

Months ago Mr. Bowen reported to Secretary Hay that rumors affecting the integrity of his predecessor were in free circulation in Caracas, and that to his own knowledge these rumors had been transmitted promptly by the foreign diplomatic representatives to the various European capitals.

Secretary Hay promptly communicated this message to the President and then admonished Mr. Bowen that it scarcely was becoming an American minister to allow his predecessor to be traduced when the honor of the mission was involved. Meanwhile an investigation was conducted here which satisfied the authorities of the innocence of Mr. Loomis. The rumors in Caracas became more and more definite in form as the state department here increased its pressure on President Castro to secure a settlement of the asphalt case, and finally Mr. Bowen again took them up and repeated them to Secretary Taft. The secretary felt that no matter how Mr. Bowen regarded it, the matter was not personal to him, and communicated with the President on the subject. Having thus become official, however, the matter could not be dropped, and hence the determination to bring Mr. Bowen to Washington to explain his connection with it.

BIG BONDS FOR BEAVERS

Former Postoffice Official Is Released in $30,000 Bail.

New York, April 28.—George W. Beavers, the former chief of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department at Washington, was placed under $30,000 bonds today to appear in Washington, May 2, to plead to an indictment in connection with the frauds in postal supplies. Beavers was produced in the United States circuit court in Brooklyn by his bondsmen to day in response to the mandate of the United States supreme court ordering his removal to Washington, and at once gave new bonds for his appearance there.

FITZHUGH LEE IS DEAD

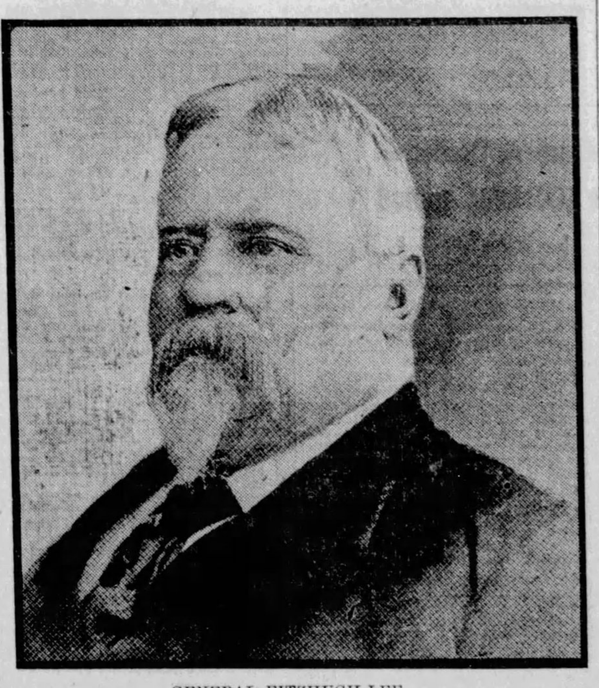
Wife and Children Were Hurrying to Famous General's Side When the End Came.

Washington, April 29.—General Fitzhugh Lee, United States army, retired, and one of Virginia's foremost sons, died at the Providence hospital here last night from an attack of apoplexy which he suffered on a train while en route from Boston to Washington.

In the room when he died were Dr. Montgomery, one of the physicians at the hospital; Miss Dorsey, a relative, and a nurse, two of the attending physicians, Drs. Edie and Dean, having retired temporarily. A pathetic feature of the case is that although General Lee was blessed with a family consisting of a wife and five children, not one of them was with him at the time of his death.

The general was sixty-eight years of age.

General Lee was conscious throughout the day, and recognized those who were admitted to the sick room. Necessarily these were very few persons, and included the attending physicians, the nurses and several relatives who came to visit him. While not suffering any pain, the general was rather uncomfortable most of the time, his breathing being difficult and his articulation, when he attempted to speak, being heavy and thick. General Lee's short, plethoric build, the physicians said, predisposed him to apoplectic attacks.



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

The news of General Lee's illness was a severe shock to his numerous friends in Washington. This was evidenced by the many inquiries made at the hospital throughout the day and evening. General Lee's attack is attributed largely to his activity in behalf of the military and naval review which is to be held in the vicinity of Jamestown, Va. His heart and soul have been in the work, and he labored zealously to make it a success.

General Lee long has been a prominent figure in Washington, and he always was given a hearty reception wherever he went.

Prior to the civil war, at the beginning of which he resigned his commission in the United States army, Gen. Lee saw considerable frontier duty in movements against the Indians. He was an expert cavalry officer, and on one occasion, June 16, 1860, he was engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with Comanche Indians near Camp Colorado, Texas. His services in the Confederate army as a major general are well known, and during the interval between this war and his active work in the Spanish-American war, General Lee filled a number of important positions, including the governorship of Virginia, the presidency of the Pittsburg & Virginia railroad, the collectorship of internal revenue for the Lynchburg district and the consul generalship at Havana, following his honorable discharge from the volunteer army on March 2, 1901. General Lee was appointed to the regular army February 11, 1901, with the rank of brigadier general, and with this rank he was retired in the March following.

General Lee was a nephew of the famous Confederate general, Robert E. Lee, and like him, saw active service in the Confederacy. In Washington he was well and popularly known, and his appearance on public occasions always was the signal for outbursts of applause from hosts of admiring friends. General Lee's record includes an honorable service in the cavalry branch of the army of the United States up to the time of the civil war, years of active service in the Confederate army, and the filling of important federal and state positions since that time, and finally a commission as brigadier general in the regular army and his retirement and death in that official rank.

A widow and five children survive General Lee. Two of the boys are army officers, and two of the girls are wives of army officers, while the remaining child is a young woman still in her teens. The children are Mrs. J. C. Rhea, wife of Lieutenant Rhea, now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, of the cavalry branch, now in Manila; Lieutenant George Mason Lee, of the Seventh cavalry, who is now in San Francisco; Mrs. Anne Brown, wife of Lieutenant Brown, of the Seventh cavalry, who is now at San Francisco, and Miss Virginia Lee.

At the time of his death General Lee was president of the exposition company engaged in commemorating the settlement of Jamestown by means of a land and sea display of military and naval exhibit at Hampton Roads, and it was in its interests he went to Boston.

FLAMES AT WHITEHOUSE

Incipient Blaze Is Put Out by Bucket Brigade.

Washington, April 29.—One of the chimneys in the executive offices of the White House caught fire today, but practically no damage resulted. One engine responded but the blaze was extinguished by a few buckets of water.

A fire had been started in all the open grates of the offices which caused the blaze in the chimney.

Three Want Platt's Place.

Hartford, Conn., April 28.—A call for a caucus on May 4 of the Republican members of the general assembly to nominate a party candidate for United States senator to succeed the late Orville H. Platt, has been issued by Senator Bradstreet, the party legislative leader. The election will be held May 9. The candidacies of former Governor George P. McLean, of Simsbury; Senator Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, and Senator Allan W. Paige, of Bridgeport, are formally announced.

M'KINLEY STATUE NEARS COMPLETION

SCULPTOR H. A. MACNEIL'S ACCEPTED SCHEME FOR THE M'KINLEY MEMORIAL STATUE IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

New York, May 1.—A bronze statue of William McKinley is rapidly nearing completion today in the studio of H. A. MacNeal, in College Point, L. I. This is the memorial which is to be erected by the state of Ohio and the citizens of Columbus. It will stand on a prominent site in the state capitol grounds, Columbus.

Mr. MacNeil expected when the work was awarded him to have all the figures, five in number, in the hands of the bronze workers before this. But he experienced a long delay in finding a model of the same physical proportions as the martyred president. Unable to wait longer for a model, he began work a few months ago by draping one of Mr. McKinley's coats and vests over a plaster figure. While laboring in this difficult way one afternoon recently William A. Baumert, a former Tammany alderman from the old Twenty-fifth district, but who is now a near neighbor of the sculptor on the peaceful shores of College Point, walked into the studio.

Immediately Vincenzo Angelo de Romeo, Mr. MacNeil's assistant, gave vent to an exclamation of joy.

After he succeeded in quieting his excited assistant Mr. MacNeil learned that the usually silent man from Naples had suddenly discovered in the former Tammany alderman a striking resemblance to the figure of the dead president. Then

WILLIAM A. BAUMERT POSING FOR MCKINLEY STATUE IN DEAD PRESIDENTS CLOTHES.

Mr. MacNeil saw it and they got the former alderman a mirror; then he saw it himself.

"I will pose for you," said Mr. Baumert. And he was accepted at once. Mr. MacNeil could not have found a model so excellent. Of course, Mr. Baumert, who is regarded as one of the wealthiest residents of College Point, refused to accept any pay. Although a strong Democrat from the east side districts of Manhattan, he considered it a compliment to pose for the statue of the universally beloved President McKinley.

He dressed in one of Mr. McKinley's coats and vests, which had been secured by the sculptor from a New York tailor who made a great many clothes for Mr. McKinley. They were not the clothes he wore on his fatal visit to Buffalo, but by chance the coat is known to be one worn by him when he delivered his last inaugural address.

Attired in these Mr. Baumert looked still more like Mr. McKinley. He weighs 216 pounds and stands just five feet seven inches in his shoes. Fortunately for the sculptor Mr. Baumert can give him frequent poses and the figure is nearly done.

The pose which is used by Mr. MacNeil is the familiar pose of Mr. McKinley when speaking. Mr. Baumert, on account of his rugged physique, can hold this pose for long periods of time, and this enables the sculptor to work much faster than such work is usually accomplished.

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TARIFF WAR IMPENDING

Rates on Wheat and Other Agricultural Items Will Be Increased Unless New Pact Comes.

Washington, May 1.—A commercial war between the United States and Germany, such as officials of the state department feel sure will follow the denunciation of the reciprocity treaty of 1900, will involve a commerce which last year amounted to $323,969,456. Of that immense sum, Americans received $214,780,902 for goods exported to Germany and Germany received $109,188,554 for goods sent into the United States. If the treaty goes out of effect American goods will have to pay customs dues from 50 to 250 per cent higher than those now in effect.

The greatest increase in rates will be on agricultural products. American wheat, corn, rye, flour, apples, lard and meats wil be shut out of Germany. The agricultural products sent to Germany last year amounted to $66,000,000, about 30 per cent of the entire exports to that empire.

Cotton is the great article of export. Last year the United States sent $109,000,000 worth to German mills and shops. Cotton is on the free list now, and there is no proposition to take it therefrom, but the danger in all tariff wars is that of its extension to articles not included in the tariff when the fight began.

Germany views the immense balance of trade against her with great alarm. The farming classes are of the opinion that the poor condition of the farming industry is due to the liberality of the government in the matter of reciprocity treaties with the United States and other great agricultural countries. The agitation which has resulted in the negotiation of the treaties which will work to the harm of the United States came entirely from the agrarian element.

The rates which American goods will have to pay are the highest Germany has ever had. The old rates were supposed to be amply protective, but the new rates are still higher. For instance, the rate on wheat under the old law was 3.50 marks per 100 kilograms. The mark is worth 23.8 cents and the kilogram is 2 1-5 pounds. Under the new law the rate is 7.50 marks per 100 kilograms. The nations with whom new treaties have been arranged will get a rate of 5.50 per 100 kilograms. Such a difference will shut out American wheat.

The new German tariff may be regarded now as completed, but by the terms of the agreements with the different governments the new rates will only take effect some time between January 1 and July 1, 1906. They are to remain in force until December 31, 1917.

The new tariff has been framed with the avowed purpose of furnishing greater protection to the agricultural interests of the empire. Hence the duties on grain, meats and other agricultural products have been greatly advanced—in some cases as high as 100 per cent, and in a few instances even higher. The duties on manufactured goods are substantially unchanged.

SHORTENS HUNTING TRIP

Presidential Party Will Break Camp May 8.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 28.—Disappointment reigns in a number of Colorado cities and towns along the route of the President's return trip to Washington because of his determination to curtail his hunt and start for home May 8. While invitations extended to the President to stop at points not on the schedule have been rejected by Secretary Loeb, local organizations in these towns have been hoping some time would be given them. The announcement of the change of the plans by Mr. Loeb today carries with it the decision to make no stops except at Denver and Chicago.

The presidential party will leave Glenwood Springs at about 4 o'clock on May 8, reaching Denver the same evening. After the banquet there the party will spend the night on the train, which will leave Denver over the Union Pacific at about 7 a. m. May 9.

There is much speculation here as to the President's reasons for advancing the time of his departure from Colorado. Secretary Loeb announces there is no pressing business that requires the President's attention, but there are a number of things coming up about the middle of the month in which he is interested. What these are the secretary would not say.

It was said also that there is nothing in the Venezuelan or Dominican situations that cannot be attended to by Secretary Taft. Hunters with the President believe he has enough game to satisfy him, and will have more than enough when camp is broken. After this week they expect to move into another good hunting country about sixteen miles from Glenwood Springs.

The President has taken a keen delight in his outing, and has been so successful that he will not be greatly disappointed in having to shorten it.

Of the six bears killed by the hunters thus far the President has brought down three and Dr. Alexander Lambert the others.

Give Middies Another Show.

Washington, April 28.—Fifteen members of the second class at the naval academy, who will come up for graduation next year, have been found physically disqualified, but will be allowed to remain in the class until next year, as it is believed the majority of these will have overcome their disqualifications by that time.

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Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Catch the sunshine, though it flickers
Through a dark and dismal cloud;
Though it falls so faint and feeble
On a heart with sorrow bowed;
Catch it quickly! it is passing,
Passing rapidly away;
It has only come to tell you
There is yet a brighter day.

THURSDAY.

Neither indeed will I take pining envy
for my companion in the way,
Because envy shall have no fellowship
with wisdom.

FRIDAY.

O Brother Man! fold to thy heart thy
brother!
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is
there.
To worship rightly is to love each other—
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed
a prayer.

SATURDAY.

There is no storm but this
Of your own cowardice
That braves you out;
You are the storm that mocks
Yourselves; you are the rocks
Of your own doubt;
Beside this fear of danger there's no
danger here,
And he that here fears danger does de-
serve his fear.

SUNDAY.

Be calm, my soul; infinity is thine
In which to do the work thou hast to do;
Thou art akin to all that is divine,
Oh to the highest be forever true!

MONDAY.

The best is near; already ours,
If we would wisely use the powers
Of mind and heart
And do our part.

TUESDAY.

A man is not the slave of circumstance,
Or need not be, but builder and dictator;
He makes his own events, nor time nor
chance;
Their logic his; not creature, but
creator.

A Judicial Temperament Needed—Nature Moves the World to Action

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I was reading a little paragraph the other day about the difference there is between men and women in the matter of money. A story was told in illustration of how one woman held up a whole railroad train for five minutes in her determination to get two cents which were a part of her assets, the inference being that she was a type of all her sex in regard to financial affairs.

Being a woman I was moved to immediate indignation. Remembering, however, that this was a conclusion of a "mere man," the calmness of a summer's morning came upon me and I resolved to look upon the matter in a judicial spirit, to see whether indeed women are inclined naturally to parsimony.

Just as this decision was reached and I was settling down to the business of consideration, I saw in a paper that John Oliver Hobbes had asserted that women were incapable of being just. Now if this be true, then whatever I might think and say about this difference between men and women would have no weight. Recalling, again, that elsewhere the assertion was made that everybody was to a degree unjust unless possessed of a judicial temperament, and that the "judicial temperament" was the exception and not the rule, my courage was restored sufficiently to allow of an expression of opinion regarding the matter of money-giving.

Mean and stingy women there are. So there are mean and stingy men. There may be more of the former than the latter, but if so, it is the result of circumstances rather than of nature.

The majority of women are married. Supposedly their husbands are earning the money outside of the home to keep the family, while they, inside, are doing the necessary work —which is never finished—to prevent the household machinery from creaking. The wife has just the money for this purpose which is given to her, be it more or less. Often it is "less." If she is of a thrifty nature, she is proud to make this go as far as possible in supplying the needs and the wants of the family until another sum is handed to her from her husband's pocket.

Perhaps she has an allowance. If so, it is usually just enough to cover ordinary expenditure, without reckoning anything for emergencies. In either case ten cents make a sum which she must count, and for the wise use of which she may be called upon to answer. Under these circumstances it is not strange that she is not ready to pay liberal fees for service that has been or ought to have been already paid for.

The husband on the contrary accounts to no one for the money he has in his pocket. If he chooses, either in luxurious content with a good meal, or with careless prodigality or a desire to impress others with his possession of money, to throw a dollar to a waiter there is no one to say him nay, or to question him later about its absence, even should there be something wanting in the home in consequence. I can think of an instance at the present moment of this "good fellow" characteristic being conspicuously prominent when every cent was needed to keep its possessor's head above business waters.

Situations are wholly different with men and women in this respect. And then even with the latter who control their own money, exravagance, if indulged in, takes another direction from that of the former, as would be natural.

The pith of the subject lies in this: It is unjust to make a wholesale charge against women of a lack of generosity and tendency to a pleasing way of looking at things, when centuries of a custom which has made men the money dispensers have compelled them to learn and practice the small economies. I do not forget that there are generous men; that there are men who recognize that a fair share of the money they earn belongs of right to those who have given all of life's possibilities into their keeping; but I also remember, there are still too many who look upon childbearing and rearing, with the work of the household, as a privilege for which a roof over the head and what is eaten and worn is all that should be expected in return. A postage stamp outside of that is the fruit of generosity.

The world moves; intelligence grows; and the sense of justice is becoming stronger. Women are coming to realize the value of their work and service, and to urge their recognition, and that without lessening their womanly qualities, losing their loving nature, or diminishing their devotion to duty. Sorry indeed would it be were it otherwise. In reality this broadened conception in women of the meaning of life is only another step forward in the evolutionary development of humanity.

"Oh, what's the time o' year?
Green, green things are growing
Far and near;
Violets are blowing
Without fear;
Rivulets are flowing
Of icy thralldom clear.
Say, what's the time o' year?"

Something there is about the spring-time that is different from every other season of the year. One feels, as it were, the thrills of Mother Earth as the pulses of life begin again their throbbing in her heart, and she rouses to the consciousness of her coming beauty. There is a difference everywhere, even in those lands which winter snows never visit, but farther north the transformation is wonderful.

"Nature repeateth her story—
Life out of death new-born!"

There seems in all of this fresh array of forest and field, of park and garden, in lovely robes of varied hue, a promise of renewal in our own lives, of some good that is drawing near, of wondrous possibilities that are soon to be turned into realities, through the stronger faith and the greater strength that seem to flow in upon us, even while we are unseeing and unseeking.

"Skies of the spirit brighten;
Hopes like the birds' return,"

and we take up the burdens of life again feeling that the greening of the earth, the soft veiling of the trees, the smiling of the early flowers in the sunshine are all so many promises of a happy future.

It always seems to me that this is the season when newly made good resolutions have a better chance of bearing fruitage than in any other. The blossoming buds whisper encouragement. Nature does everything that is possible to show that the cold and the darkness into which her life is sometimes gathered, and which have their counterparts in human trials and sorrows, are never perpetual but only a passing condition that ends in a renewal of all that is beautiful, all that is good, all that is true, as it will in ourselves—if we let the law have its way without hindrance.

And that law includes hope—hope without ceasing in the face of all discouragements; faith—faith that does not falter even when the clouds are darkest; and finally love—the love that seeks to bring harmony to all that lives, out of which comes peace.

These things seem hard to compass, and yet they are not impossible, because in everyone of us dwells the same spirit that clothes the earth with springtime gladness and beauty, and which is equally ready, if we resist not, to build our lives anew into happiness. It is really the moving of this spirit, which is the divine life, that thrills us with the desire for action when we see its manifestations in the world around us. The stir and bustle that come in the spring to the business world, is not all because the passing of winter has removed the obstacles to trade and commerce. It is in part because the thrill of action pervades everything, and men feel it and are propelled into new undertakings with a force, the source of which is but dimly understood. This force may be carelessly wasted; it may be directed into wrong channels. Then it is hard to realize that it is the same in essence—only awaiting the right direction—as that which leads to the higher life, and of which in this bright springtime the poet sings:

"For of this lovely life around me springing,
My inmost being feels itself a part;
'This is immortal life,' my soul is singing,
'This is immortal hope within the heart.'"

The Cozy Corner

SYSTEM IN HOUSEWORK.

Much of the difficulty in keeping "help" will be obviated if there is system in the work of the house. Of course one has to make allowances for accidents and unexpected company, but if a girl knows what the regular work for each day is, and that the meals are to be served at regular hours, she will be able to accomplish more and do better work than if things are allowed to be done "whenever it is convenient."

Let me illustrate—a girl came to me, hearing that I needed a maid in my kitchen. She was neat in her appearance and seemed capable of doing all that would be required of her. Asking why she left her last place, she said—"the work itself was not hard, and the lady was real nice, but I never knew what would be done on any day. It was just as the mistress felt in the morning.

"Another thing was that no one was on time for their meals. I was told at what time to serve breakfast, but there was never a day when all the family would be down stairs at the same time. If the lady or her daughters felt like sleeping until 11 o'clock in the morning, they did so, and then when they came down, they must have everything hot prepared for them, to do until the 1 o'clock luncheon. None of the family would eat anything that had been standing, and if the meal was not served promptly, some would be certain to scold because breakfast was late.

"So with the luncheon and the six o'clock dinner; the ladies would forget to come home in time, and then when they came and found the dinner spoiled from standing, they would blame me.

"Some weeks I would wash Mondays, but if there was a call for anything else to be done then, the washing would go over till some other time; then if they came short of shirt waists or handkerchiefs, I was scolded.

"No, ma'am, I don't mind hard work, and will do my best to please, but I can't work in such an uncertain way."

Inquiry of the former employer proved the girl's story to be true, but the lady thought the maid was over particular, and said she "kept a girl to help her, not to dictate to her when or how the work should be done."

I may add that that same maid has been with me for four years now, and a better, more respectful helper in all ways I do not care to have.—Mary Day.

EARLY CLEANING.

I have always been the last woman in the neighborhood to get my cleaning done, and this year I determined to do better, so I began long before the furnace was allowed to go out, to clean my closets and piece trunks. Of course, I could not clean and lay away the winter garments, nor take those for summer out of their winter resting places, but I toiled and worked, moving trunks down from the attic near the fire, so I could work without freezing. I cleaned them thoroughly, and by piacing a coal oil stove upstairs, I could keep warm enough to clean the attic.

Then came a few warm, bright days, and I had the extra blankets and bedding out on the line, brushed and put away. My furs, also, I cleaned, and right now let me tell you how I did that.

I placed about a pound of bran in the kitchen oven to heat; while this was doing I brushed the furs and rubbed another pound of cold bran into them. When that was shaken out, I rubbed them with the hot bran, which made them very soft and clean.

With a sponge squeezed out of warm water and ammonia, I rubbed the satin lining carefully, then dried it in a warm room, and my furs, looking like new, were placed in an old pillow case, tied tightly and dropped into a large paper bag, which was sealed.

We did not take up any carpets, but we gave the rooms a good cleaning, washed windows and paint, took down all winter draperies and let the furnace fire go out. After that came "the flood." The weather turned cold and we had to start the furnace fire, which sent a cloud of dust and smoke all over the house; the extra bed clothing was again placed on the beds; our furs were released from their untimely retirement and all I have now to show for my unusual haste in cleaning is—a house as much in need of cleaning as ever, and the consciousness that I lost all the pleasure I might have had in enjoying those few warm days.

I have had my lesson; I will never again be ambitious to be "the smartest woman in the neighborhood," and it won't be pleasant for any of my family to suggest, or even mention the subject of spring cleaning to the one whose family now call her "Smarty Ann."

IS IT JUST? IS IT RIGHT?

Dear Householders, let me put a case before you in as few words as possible, and hurry home before dinner time.

If you have a child who is very careful with her toys, and to whom her dollies are as dear children—not bits of crockery, wax or rags—is it right that you should insist upon her sharing them with other children who come to the house to play with her, when the rough manner in which they handle her treasures hurts her sensitive little soul? Is it teaching her selfishness, do you think, to encourage her in putting away her dearest possessions at such times and refusing to have them battered and torn in the name of hospitality?

I know of a family where there are two little girls. The elder is a quiet, gentle body, whose toys would last forever if left to her care. The younger is a boisterous young lassie before whom everything gives way. She has always been allowed to despoil her sister's property on the ground that it would be selfish for the elder to refuse to share everything with her little sister.

I claim that children have "property rights" as well as older persons, and that they should be respected. Now let us hear from the Household upon the pros and cons of the subject.—Mrs. Jerry Smith, Ohio.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Hand-made garments of very fine linen are considered the nicest for the bride this year. Hand embroidery, such as was in vogue thirty or forty years ago, is preferred to the machine-made work, even though the latter be very fine.

There is a linen finished cotton on the market that makes beautiful underwear, and is also used for shirtwaist suits. It is a yard wide and cost 15 cents a yard.

For a sluggish liver—which is very much in evidence in the spring—the juice of a lemon in a glass of cold water drank before anything has been eaten in the morning, is one of the best remedies. Raw, or cooked, tomatoes are good for this trouble, also.

In serving toast to a fretful, or fussy patient, try this: Cut the bread into sticks about an inch wide, brown delicately and pile up—log cabin fashion—on a pretty plate. Serve the tea, or bouillon in a cup to match the plate.

A flower laid on the plate beside the toast will please some patients, but it is well to know first whether it will be agreeable, as some object decidedly to this.

Do not get the idea that to be idle means to be at rest. Most people such "rest" would soon wear out, and a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed. Change of work and of environment will rest one more than idleness.

If, when there comes a cold or a rainy day in summer, you will build a little fire in the furnace, or stove—if you have been wise enough to have one that has not been taken down—the pipes will not rust and the dampness will be taken out of the walls of the house.

In some parts of Greece, turkeys are brought from a great distance to the market, at certain times in the year. To make the feet of the turkeys tough enough to stand this long journey, they are dipped in tar before the procession starts.

"Turkey red" is produced by the madder plant, which grows in Hindoostan. Raw Sienna, is simply the natural earth that is found near Sienna, Italy.

"India Ink" is burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this and they guard jealously the secret of making it.

"Blue Black" is the charcoal of the vine stalks, and cochineal insects furnish most of the gorgeous colors of scarlet, crimson and purple.

If warm water is used to sprinkle clothes, they will be stiffer when ironed.

A piece of charcoal placed in the pot where onions are cooking, will absorb most of the odor.

A piece of borax dissolved in the last rinsing water will whiten the clothes.

If the coffee pot becomes sour, or musty, put a pinch of borax and a small piece of soap in it, fill two-thirds full of water and let boil half an hour and it will be fresh and bright.

In hanging a tablecloth or spread to dry the scalloped point formed where it is pinned to the line, may be avoided by pulling the edges along the line when hanging it up.

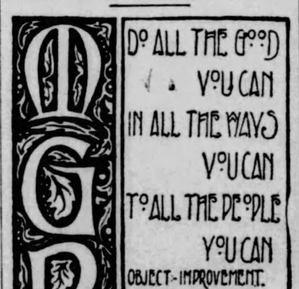
A piece of white wax, will, it is said, prevent white silk from turning yellow when it is laid away. It was formerly considered quite the thing to put away the wedding dress of the bride, in blue paper, with a piece of white wax placed in the folds of the silk, but now the dress is worn so frequently after the wedding that such care is not needed.

The oldest love leter in the world is preserved in the British museum. It is a proposal of marriage to an Egyptian princess, and was made 3,500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick.

Bee keepers will be interested to know that in the jungles of India are found bees who work only in the night. They are unusually large insects, and the honeycombs are often six feet long, four feet wide and from four to six inches thick.

"God would never send us the darkness
If He felt we could bear the light;
And we would not cling to His guiding
hand,
If the way were always bright.

"Then nestle our hands in the Father's,
And sing, if we can, as we go;
Our song may cheer someone behind us,
Whose courage is sinking low."



The response to the invitation to the May party has been hearty, and Miss Prudence is very happy to meet so many of her older friends at this time, and only regrets that she cannot give in full the nice letters that were sent. Possibly she can work them in some other time—and they will be good at any date—but for today we must confine ourselves to the mention of names.

"My name is 'Pastry Cook,'" and I think I joined the M. G. R. company in 1897. My address was the same then as now."

"I first wrote to the M. G. R. in 1894; married 'Susie' in 1901; no incumbrances. —Esme Roy."

"I was 'initiated' in 1893 under the name of 'Young Housekeeper,' but later changed to—Inda."

"Buckeye Schoolma'am" wrote first as "Fuchsia," in 1894. In 1897 she changed to her present title, and has had the same name and address ever since until lately; now it is another town in the same old state of Ohio.

"I think it was in 1890 when I came into the M. G. R. Was married in 1890, but not to a M. G. R. girl. We have two bright, interesting children and a happy home. My name has always been—Jessup."

"Brown Eyes" writes that he entered the circle soon after it was organized and sent for a badge at once.

"Em T. Head" "joined" the merry band in 1894—"a long time to remain faithful to one love, but my affection deepens with the years. I am going to send The Blade containing the invitation to some old members who do not now take it; may they come, too?"—"Em T. Head."

Of course they may come, and be very welcome. Miss Prudence's parties always "last over" for the benefit of those who are delayed.

"Violet Grey" became a member of the M. G. R. about 1897; address at that time, Illinois. Was married to Rev. Fred J. Schmidt in 1900, and can furnish two M. G. R. grandchildren—Olive L. and Catherine H.

As nearly as I can remember, I received my M. G. R. badge in 1896; was then "Florence," Oklahoma; am now "Florence," Ohio.

"Isabel" came into the M. G. R. about 1895, and "Green Mt. Boy," who, as we know, is "Mr." Isabel, came about three weeks later. He then lived in Vermont, but the home of this happy couple is now in Illinois, where their time is devoted to the care of a lively boy of five years.

"Pauline" does not remember just when she first favored us with her presence, but thinks it was about 1893, and Miss Prudence "guesses" so too, and hopes that Pauline will find time to write us a letter sometime soon.

After a long absence "Brittemarte," who wrote in 1892, sends greetings and promises to send us a letter soon. She is now "Mrs. Brittemarte."

"I was enrolled as a member of the M. G. R., in 1899. My name and address have always been the same."—"Illinois."

"I became a member of the M. G. R. in 1895. I do not know if I can be called a charter member or not."—"Golden Rod," Pennsylvania.

"Florence," of Iowa, joined previous to 1897, but does not know the exact date. She has since married and lately has signed her very welcome letters—"The King's Daughters." She has two children on earth and one in heaven.

"Florence" first came to us in 1894. She has been doing good work ever since, and bearing many trials patiently and hopefully. We hope she will write soon for the column.

And the last in our list for today is "Addie," who was enrolled as a member in 1895; the same year as "Scarlet Wing"—the one from Oregon, the other from Indiana. As you remember, they were among the first of our married members, and now live in their own home, on 160 acres of land purchased from "Uncle Sam." They are happy in the knowledge that it is their own, though "Addie" admits she sometimes has a little time of longing for a sight of the "old home" in Indiana. She wrote a very interesting letter describing her home and occupations, which we shall hope to read in the column some day.

Next week we shall hope to hear from some of the boys—"Zack Stubbs," "John Jr.," "Lancelot," "Puer Poeta" and others who have, probably, waited to give the girls the first chance. Don't be bashful, boys, but send your greetings.

Painter of a Noted Portrait

KATE AUGUSTA CARL.

Who Painted the Portrait of the Dowager Empress of China.

Apart from the diplomatic significance of the recent official presentation to the United States by China of the portrait of the Dowager Empress Ann, especial interest attaches to the portrait in the fact that it was painted by an American artist and under circumstances of unique privilege.

The artist, Miss Kate Augusta Carl, is a Georgian by birth. She has the distinction of being the only foreigner since the days of Marco Polo—who lived in the twelfth century—who has ever been a resident guest at the imperial court of China. Her commission to paint the portrait of the Dowager Empress was brought about through the friendly offices of Mrs. Conger, wife of the American minister, who was desirous that some official token of good will be sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on behalf of the Chinese government.

Miss Carl was a guest at court for eleven months, during which she painted four portraits of her majesty, the Empress Dowager. Especial apartments were set aside for her use, both in the winter and in the summer palaces, and every courtesy and attention were shown her. The largest of the four portraits was sent to St. Louis and was unveiled during the visit of Prince Pu Lun. The frame, elaborately carved in wood, is said to have cost $40,000. It is this portrait which was recently presented to the American people through President Roosevelt.

Miss Carl has lived for most of the time during the past ten years in Paris, where she studied with Bouguereau and Courtois. She is a woman of most charming personality, gracious in manner and highly cultured. Her work is well known in Paris and has won her the coveted honor of membership in the French Academy of Fine Arts. She was on a visit to her brother in Pekin when asked to paint the portrait of the Empress Ann. Last summer she visited America and spent several months at St. Louis. The picture of her which is reproduced herewith was taken in Pekin and shows the Pekingese poodle from the imperial kennels, given her by the Dowager Empress. Miss Carl intends to publish a book, giving an account of her experiences in the Chinese court and her impressions of the court ladies, especially of the Dowager Empress, for whom she has warm admiration.—From The World Today.

THE COOK

Now that Lent is over, those of us who have fasted or observed any degree of abstinence during the prescribed six weeks, will be glad to return to our usual meals. And for the first meal of the day we give this unequaled recipe for

Breakfast Waffles.

Beat two eggs separately into one pint of flour, sift one teaspoonful of soda and a little salt, make a batter of sour milk. This batter should be about the consistency of strained honey. Beat into it a tablespoonful of melted lard, the yolks of the eggs, and, lastly, the beaten whites of the eggs. Have the waffle-irons hot and well greased, pour in the mixture from a pitcher and let it cook quickly. The waffles should be golden yellow and crisp enough to eat from the fingers like toast.

Mocha Filling for Cake.

(Requested.)

Cream one-fourth cupful of butter with one cupful confectioners' sugar; add two teaspoonfuls of cocoa, one-half teaspoonful vanilla extract and two teaspoonfuls of very strong, hot coffee. Spread on the cake when it—the cake—is cold and the filling will harden if kept in a cold place for a couple of hours. This filling should be used only on cakes that are to be eaten immediately as it will not keep.

Asparagus Rarebit.

Toast, and butter, thin slices of whole wheat bread, cover with cooked asparagus cut in very small pieces. Season with salt, cayenne and a few drops of Worcestershire sauce and cover with a thick coating of grated cheese. Place in a hot oven long enough to melt the cheese and serve on small, individual plates with a poached egg on the top of each slice.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR MARCH.

New Work.....W. P. E.
Solutions.....Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a statesman born in North Carolina in 1746. In the Revolutionary war he displayed resolution and intrepidity, and for two years suffered rigorous confinement. In 1787 he was a member of the committee that framed the Constitution. As minister to France in 1796 he had occasion to make this remark: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." He died in 1826.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I bought 3,000 bu. of wheat at $1.60 a bushel. Sold 10% of it at a loss of 3%; 50% of it at a gain of 10%, and the rest at a gain of 2%. How much was made on the whole, and what was the per cent of gain?

P. R. O'FITT.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X

1.—To inter.
2.—A famous lake in Italy.
3.—A Chinese boat much used for family parties on the Canton river.
4.—A head-dress worn by Orientals.
5.—A fur-bearing animal of the genus Mustela.
6.—A ruler.

Primals and finals name an article of great interest to fashionable women, this time of year.

PAULINE.

4.—FLORAL ARITHMETIC.

One-fourth of a rose, one-fourth of a pink;
One-sixth of a crocus, (now try hard to think!)
One-fourth of a lily, one-tenth mignonette,
One-seventh syringa, (have you made it out yet?)
One-fifth of a tulip, one-eighth daffodil;
One-eighth geranium, (are you puzzling still?)
One-sixth of a violet, nicely combined,
Give the season when buds are easy to find.

LOO SEE.

5.—QUERY.

What does anyone know to tell about the "Armada?"

TEDDY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"True happiness is not the growth of earth;
The soil is fruitless, if you seek it there;
'Tis an exotic of Celestial birth,
And never blooms but in Celestial air.
Sweet plant of Paradise! Its seeds are sown
In here and there a breast of heavenly mold;
It rises slow, and buds, but never was known
To blossom here—the climate is too cold."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of April 20.

1.—Ira Aldridge.
2.—"In times of prosperity, our friends are many; but the times of adversity proves them."
3.—Long piece, 58 feet; short piece, 42 feet. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming half-square: Great, roar, ear, Ar, T.
5.—Bambino is a term in art descriptive of the swaddled figure of the infant Savior, which, surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels, occasionally forms the subject of altar pieces in the Roman Catholic churches. One in the church of Ara Coeli at Rome is held in great veneration for its supposed miraculous power of curing the sick. It is carved in wood, painted, and richly decorated with jewels and precious stones. The carving is attributed to a Franciscan monk, out of a tree that grew on Mount Olivet; and the painting to St. Luke. The festival of the Bambino, which occurs at the Epiphany, is attended by great numbers of country people, and the Bambino is said to draw more money in fees than the most successful medical practitioner in Rome!
6.—Whittier wrote:
"The threads our hands in blindness spin,
No self-determined plan weaves in;
The shuttles of the unseen powers
Work out a pattern not as ours."

Chat.

The solution sent by C. McF. to his problem answered today is this:

1.—The square of the sum of two quantities is equal to twice the rectangle of their sum multiplied by the smaller quantity, plus the rectangle of their sum multiplied by their difference.

II.—When two quantities are so arranged as to form the hypothenuse and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the rectangle of their sum, times their difference, equals the square of the base of said triangle.

Formula I.—Sum squared equals two times (sum multiplied by the smaller number) plus (sum multiplied by the difference).

Formula II.—(Sum multiplied by difference) equals the base squared.

Solution—100 squared, equals two times (100 X smaller) plus 40 squared. 10,000 equals 200 X smaller plus 1,600. 200 X smaller equals (10,000 less 1,600) equals 8,400. Smaller equals 1-200 part of 8,400 or 42. Larger equals 100 minus 42 or 58.

The class at the 'Cademy this morning contained Mrs. H. Larned, Geo. Vore, H. A. Winslow, Pauline, Perry Cross, Professor B. M. and A. R. Alc.

In answering the 'Who Was He' for April 6, Mrs. H. Larned says:

"I think he was Henry Highland Garnet. I went to hear him preach in his New York church in war-time 'in the 60's,' and heard an excellent sermon, well delivered."

Perry Cross, thank you for new work. You sent the same "Who Was He?" some weeks ago, but neglected to send the answer, so it has never been used.

Professor B. M., much obliged for the problem. Come in again.

A. R. Alc, your contribution is very clever, but too long for O. W. C. and too good to "cut." Will you send return postage, or shall the Schoolmistress pass it on to Miss Prudence for the M. G. R.'s? Come again, any way.

W. P. E. takes the Banner for most new work during March. Pauline carries off the honors for most solutions sent in, in that month.

OUR OLD MA-CAT

ONE OF "MA CAT'S" KITTENS.

Our old ma-cat has been with us
For nearly seven years;
Her fur is short and frowsy,
And there's nicks in both her ears.
But she's one of our family,
And she'll stay here night and day,
Till death comes in and claims her;
Then she'll be laid away.

Our old ma-cat has got a way
Of jumping on the bed,
When Bub and I are sleeping;
And she takes and rubs her head
Along our nose, down round our ear,
Bump! up against our chin,
And then she'll sneeze, and purr and purr,
And then she'll sneeze ag'in.

Our old ma-cat has got a way
Of lying in your lap,
Pretending like she's just about
To take a quiet nap.
She'll spread her paws and grip your clothes
And pull like Sunday sin,
And sometimes when she grips your clothes
She also grips your skin.

Our old ma-cat has got a way
Of keeping out of sight;
For days and days she can't be found,
But she comes back all right,
And brings along the blamedest bunch
Of weenty-teenty brats,
That by and by turn out to be
A lot of little cats.

From Freckles and Tan. By Rowland C. Bowman.
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THE COMING OF THE WATER LILY

It was in the days when no one but Indians lived in America. All the forests and rivers and lakes and mountains were theirs, and they loved the land, not only all that was grand and wonderful in it, but also the beauty in every flower that grew along the forest path, in the moss on the tree trunks, in the birds and the squirrels and the tiny field mice. Out of their love for it they imagined it brought a message from a life higher than their own, a life that could never suffer and grow old and die. The old Greeks had just the same idea about streams and trees and flowers and birds, and the spirit side of nature they pictured in stories of nymphs and dryads. The northern peoples of the old world—ancestors of many of us, Celts and Germans—meant the same thing in their stories of gnomes and men of the mountain, fairies and pixies.

Of course the forest was the most familiar dwelling place of the Indians, because most of the land was forest. They lived in the shadow of the great trees day, after day; they could journey hundreds of miles north or south, east or west, if they chose, without ever leaving the green light of the woods. But here and there were open spaces, glades and meadows, perhaps along some river bank or lake side, and they always liked to have their home near some such break in the forest. For every evening, so the old Ojibway legend tells us, at the hour of twilight, when the sunset was fading into the night, they used to come out of the forest and meet in some wide green field where they could see the sky and watch the stars come out one by one; for the stars they thought to be the dwellings of great and happy spirits.

And one night, as they sat looking silently up into the deep skies, they saw one star that they had never seen before, brighter than all the rest, far away in the south above a mountain peak. While the other stars moved across the sky as the night wore on, and sank behind the western hills, this star did not move, but shone on steadily, with a clear white light like the light of the moon, just above the southern horizon, until it faded in the sunrise. Night after night they saw it, and at last four or five of the boldest warriors journeyed through the woods to the distant mountain, and found that the star was indeed close to earth, just above the tops of the highest pine trees it seemed to be, flooding the whole mountainside with so bright a light that they could not gaze upon it long enough to discover further its shape and nature. The wise men of the tribe pondered what the coming of the star might mean, but could not satisfy themselves or others. They feared it was the portent of some great disaster—war or famine or pestilence.

One morning, however, a young warrior came to these councilors and told them that the night before, in a dream, a great and beautiful spirit stood by his side and told him she was the spirit of the strange star.

"Young brave!" she said, "I have learned to love the land in which you live—the forest and the flowers, the mountains and the prairies, the brooks and the ponds—and still more to love the people that live in the land; and so I have left my sisters in the far-off sky and come to live with you. Ask your wise men where I can live and see the race I love every day, and what form I shall take to be most loved of them."

Many answers were suggested that the young brave should give to the spirit whenever she reappeared to him. But all for one reason or another were rejected. The painted cup was beautiful enough to be the home of any spirit, but it grew down by the brooks in the open meadows, where it was trodden by the feet of buffalo when they came to drink; the moccasin flower was too deep in the woods, and its flower was closed, it did not look men in the face; the dwarf azalea grew far up on the cliffs out of reach of the little children whom the spirit loved above all besides.

Finally, the choice was left to the spirit herself, for no flower then known to these men, who knew every flower that bloomed, seemed quite to satisfy her need. And one night, as from above the mountain the white light of the star which was her garment, was reflected in the waters of the lake at its base, a long line of light, breaking into myriads of little star-like flakes whenever the wind rippled the waters, the spirit saw where she must dwell. The next morning the lake was covered with thousands of white flowers.

So to the Indian, slipping swiftly through this white garden of the waters in his bark canoe, the water-lily is the symbol of the love of heaven toward the dwellers on earth and the assurance of its presence among us to the end of time.—From The Touch of Nature. Copyright, The American Unitarian Association.

CONCERNING THE MAGUEY PLANT

The maguey plant makes its dwelling place on the Mexican highlands that stretch from mountain to mountain, 7,000 feet above the sea. Each plant has a short stem and from this it sends upward, fifteen feet high, huge bayonets of green. The plant matures at eight or ten years and will then yield that sweet milk which ferments and becomes pulque, the national beverage of Mexico. The top of the stem is cut off and enough of the heart removed to leave a natural receptacle holding two or three gallons.

This is drawn out twice a day, and a patriarch of the maguey family when it is in good condition, will yield a gallon of the sweet sap every day for months together. This juice is then emptied into an unshorn sheepskin turned wrongside out and the feet tied up, in which it is transported to the place of fermentation. When thoroughly spoiled it is considered fit to drink.

The maguey plant is a thing of beauty in the landscape, and when one becomes superannuated and farrow it ceases to give down, and then it suddenly shoots upward a gigantic central stalk like a glorified telegraph pole, the top of which bursts into gorgeous bloom before it dies, bearing in a clustered whorl a half bushel of greenish yellow flowers, sometimes as many as three thousand in number.

The maguey is almost as useful to the Mexicans as the cocoa palm to the South Sea islander. When cattle are famishing from thirst they chew the succulent leaves and survive. It also furnishes

THE MAGNEY PLANT OR PULQUE CACTUS.

vinegar. Admirable paper is made from the pulp; twine, thread, saddle blankets, bags for packages, shoes, sandals and caps, from the fibers; soap from the thick roots; excellent needles from the thorns; clothes brushes and razor hones from the leaf ribs; house thatches from the leaves; ropes from the bark; agua miel, pulque, mescal and tequilla from the sap; and its young sprouts are roasted in the ashes and eaten with avidity as we eat roasted yams. This extraordinary plant also contributes other luxuries to the table of the peons; it shelters a handsome white rat and bears a nice brown worm which are often caught and served up as delicious.—From Folks Next Door, by W. A. Croffut.

SHAKES HANDS WITH ALL

President's Party Worships in the Open Air.

Glenwood Springs, Col., May 1.—In hunting togs of mud-bespattered tan duck, blue jeans and other rough materials, President Roosevelt and party attended church service at the old Blue school house on West Divide creek yesterday. The building was not nearly big enough to accommodate the congregation which had gathered from miles around, and the services were held in the open air. President Roosevelt was dressed in the same clothes he wore when he left his private car two weeks ago.

As soon as the Presidential party had taken seats the service began. During the singing the voice of the President and Dr. Lambert could be heard above the others. When the song was concluded Rev. Horace Mann, of Rifle, Col., preached his sermon.

More music followed and Mr. Roosevelt, at the request of the minister, addressed the congregation. He told them how glad he was to be there and how much it pleased him to come face to face with so many people who are braving hardships with light hearts and doing their part in life without complaining or bitterness.

He told them the spirit they were displaying was the chief quality of the American people that goes to make this the greatest of all countries.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks he leaned forward and beamed a welcome that took in everyone in the congregation. He said:

"And now I want to shake hands with all of you. There are a good many of you, so don't stampede or get to milling."

As the President made use of these cattle terms, applause was terrific. He took a position in a corner made by the school house and the platform, where it was impossible for the people to crowd. Dr. Lambert acted as chief of the secret service, and the hunters and cowboys as his assistants. They passed the crowd along, and, despite the fact that the President had a word for nearly everyone present, the congregation was disposed of in about half an hour.

Commodore Nicholson Dead.

Washington, May 2. — Commodore Somerville Nicholson, United States navy, retired, died here last night, aged 83 years. He was a native of New York and entered the navy in 1839, retiring in 1881. He was navigating officer of Commodore Perry's flagship on the expedition to Japan in the fifties, and was present at the signing of the American treaty with that country. During the civil war he commanded the gunboat Marblehead and the steamer State of Georgia engaged in blockading service. He left a number of children, among whom are Major William G. Nicholson, of the Seventh cavalry, and Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, now in command of the Tacoma, in Central American waters.

SIXTEEN DIE IN MINE

One Other, Fatally Injured, at Big Run, Pa.

Duboise, Pa., April 28.—Sixteen men were killed and one will die as the result of an explosion at the Eleanor shaft near Big Run. The shaft is located one and a half miles from Big Run on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway, 12 miles south of here.

It is in an isolated part of the county and the explosion, which occurred last night, was not known in this city until today.

The mine is owned and operated by the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal and Iron company and is a comparatively new shaft, having been opened two years ago. The mine was thought to be free from dangerous gases.

The night shift was small or there would have been more fatalities.

Every man who was in the mine at the time of the explosion, except one, is reported killed.

Three bodies have been recovered. Two of them were brothers named Kirkwood. The men were English speaking and resided at Eleanora, a small mining village two miles from the shaft.

PRAISES THE BIG STICK

Ion Perdicaris Thinks Quick, Vigorous Action Is Best.

New York, April 28.—Ion Perdicaris, who was captured by the Bandit Raisuli in Morocco and held for ransom about a year ago, was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the New York library committee last night. Mr. Perdicaris was introduced as the man who caused two nations to move their fleets. He thanked the Americans for their ready sympathy for him during his captivity in Morocco as the unwilling guest of Raisuli.

"I regard my captor," he said, "as a true patriot who is leading his people in the right for independence. His people had always managed their own affairs—badly, it is true, but they did manage them. He had suffered four years' imprisonment chained to a wall and unable to move, yet he would not alter his views. I am sure that Raisuli's statement of his troubles were true as I was in a position to know.

"I realize the immense difference between civilized and uncivilized peoples. People criticise the 'big stick.' I say from experience that the more vigorous the first steps taken the less difficulty will be. Nothing has strengthened American influence abroad as the vigorous policy of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay."

MENINGITIS IS EPIDEMIC

German Physicians Make an Important Find.

Berlin, April 29.—An intimate connection between influenza and spotted fever or cerebro-spinal meningitis, now epidemic in Germany is surmised by some German investigators of the cause of the disease. Scientists appear not to be fully satisfied that the baccillus meningococcus is the sole cause of the disease since the same bacillus is present in pneumonia.

The so-called Pfeiffer bacillus, which causes influenza, has been discovered in a number of cases of meningitis.

The epidemic latterly has assumed a more serious form in Silesia. In the Beuthen district out of 28 cases 17 deaths were reported for the week which ended April 26, and in the Kattawitz district last week there were 47 new cases and 27 deaths. Sporadic cases are now reported daily from nearly all parts of Germany, but the physicians do not fear a general epidemic.

In Berlin the population is greatly alarmed. Several deaths from meningitis have occurred within a week and the sanitary and police officials are publishing comprehensive instructions for the public, showing the measures to be taken to prevent its spread.

Spotted Fever Going.

New York, April 29.—There has been a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis throughout New York during the past week and Health Officer Darlington states that with the approach of warm weather when windows are thrown open and people begin to live in the open air, the epidemic will probably receive a decided check, if the disease is not almost wiped out.

The deaths from this cause for the six days ending yesterday aggregate 63 against 104 last week and 131 the week before. The cerebro-spinal meningitis commission, recently appointed for the city met yesterday and discussed the characteristics of various types of organisms similar to the cerebro-spinal meningitis germ. It has been determined that the cerebro-spinal meningitis bacterium is similar in form, if not identical with that of a form of catarrh.

Wants Better Battleships.

London, April 29.—Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil lord of the admiralty, speaking at Gosport last night, said that the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war had necessitated changing the designs of the projected British warships and that new designs are nearly completed. The admiralty, he said, is preparing to begin the construction at Portsmouth of the most powerful battleship the world has ever seen, and to build it in the shortest time on record.

MINERS DROP 400 FEET

Ten Crushed to Death at Bottom of Shaft.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 26.—Ten miners were instantly crushed to death today at the Conyngham mine of the Delaware & Hudson company, located in the northern part of this city. The men were being lowered into the mine, and when 350 feet from the surface, the rope broke and the cage fell to the bottom of the shaft a distance of 400 feet.

A rescuing party was at once organized, and they found the bodies of the men at the bottom of the shaft beneath a mass of debris.

They were terribly mangled. Most of the victims lived in the vicinity of the mine, and when the rescuers brought the crushed forms to the surface, a large crowd was in waiting.

The grief of the relatives of the dead was heartrending. Superintendent Fote says he is at a loss to account for the accident. An examination of the rope was made today before the first careful of human freight was lowered into the mine, and it was found to be all right. William Cunningham, who is said to be one of the most reliable men in the employ of the company, was the engineer in charge of the hoisting carriage. He says everything went well until the fatal trip. He got the signal to lower and to stop at the Hillman vein, which is 350 feet from the surface. When the Hillman was reached he slowed. Without any warning the rope snapped, and the carriage containing the ten men dropped like a shot to the bottom. The carriage had all the safety appliances and its speed should have been checked before it reached the bottom, but as far as can be learned the catcher did not work.

Eight of the dead were Poles, and two others English speaking miners.

Charles Rochel and Frank Barney are the names of the English speaking miners who were killed.

This is the third accident of a similar nature that has occurred in the Wyoming region within six months. In each case the rope attached to the carriage broke, and the men in the vehicle were dashed to the bottom of the shaft and instantly killed. The first disaster occurred at the Auchincloss mine, in which ten miners lost their lives. Six weeks ago a cage at the Clear Spring colliery fell and seven men were killed.

SCHWAB PLANS WARSHIPS

American Will Build Russia's New Navy.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—American superiority over foreign rivals again triumphs in the complete success which has crowned the visit of Charles M. Schwab to St. Petersburg. Mr. Schawb's negotiations with the Russian admiralty have resulted in the practical conclusion of an arrangement for the construction of a number of formidable line-of-battleships of a type which will probably startle the world.

The details of construction of the vessels remain to be worked out, but in addition to those which will be built in the United States it is quite likely that a yard will be constructed at a Baltic port to be manned by Russian workmen, but under American engineering and mechanical supervision, the Russian admiralty being extremely anxious to utilize the rehabilitation of the navy for the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry at home in order to eventually render the country independent of foreign yards.

The admiralty has accepted Mr. Schwab's propositions strictly on their merits, he having convinced the authorities that he can produce for Russia warships vastly superior to anything now afloat or at present projected by any other government. They will be monster 16,000-ton vessels of enormous horsepower and of a peculiar type, combining the projectile resisting power of the battleship with the speed and wide radius of action of cruisers They will be delivered fully equipped as to armor and ordnance.

The remarkable advance in naval architecture and construction which these American built ships will mark is a well guarded secret, but it is believed it will involve the use of nickel steel of greater tensile strength, which in machinery, boilers, frames, etc., will give greater power with decreased weight.

Mr. Schwab guarantees to create vessels with 20 per centum higher efficiency than any now existing. It is understood, however, that not all the ships will be built by the Bethlehem company, as the time for delivery is a factor. Russia desiring that the ships be turned over as early as possible. While the Bethlehem company will supply the armor and the ordnance, other yards therefore will profit by the construction of the hulls. This also is in accordance with the wish of the admiralty, the Russian officials in placing such a large contract having no desire to arouse hostility among rival commercial interests in America, the aim being not only to take advantage of American genius in building up the Russian navy, but distinctly to cultivate closer commercial relations between the two countries.

It is understood no arrangements have as yet been concluded with French or German builders for the ships which will be constructed in those countries.

KOREA IS TRANSFORMED

Japanese Have Worked Wonders in the Little Kingdom.

London, April 29.—The Times Pekin correspondent, visiting Korea, telegraphs from Seoul that the country is undergoing a wonderful transformation.

"The reforms that Japan has already effected," the correspondent says, "are an unmixed blessing to the people, but are causing dismay to the emperor and his corrupt court. The emperor is cruelly disillusioned, but still hopes for the ultimate success of Russian power, which fostered the worst influences of his barbaric reign; and he maintains communication with Lamsdorff through Ye-Sai-Kuen, former foreign minister, now attached to Pavloff, at Shanghai. The conduct of the Japanese has been exemplary. Never before have Koreans earned such wages. Civilian Japanese are pouring into the country, and it is estimated that they number 60,000. Already there is a practically uninterrupted chain of Japanese settlements from Fusan to the Yalu.

"Railway extensions and other improvements have made great progress. Most of the Russian advisers have left the country and have been succeeded by Japanese. The most difficult post of all, adviser to the general office, is entrusted to an American, whose patience, tact and ability in reconciling conflicting interests have won praise from all nationalities. The Korean army has been suspended, and a Japanese gendarmerie is policing the Seoul district. Never has the capital known such immunity from crime, and it is intended to extend the system to the country."

UNKNOWN GIVES $500,000

Money Will Be Used to Build New Hall for Columbia.

New York, May 2.—At a meeting yesterday of trustees of Columbia university announcement was made that $500,000 had been provided by an anonymous donor for erecting and equipping a college hall for undergraduates. The new college hall will be located on South field and will be named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, of the class of 1777, and this, together with Hamilton hall, Hartley hall, Livingston hall and the buildings to be erected on the same quadrangle, will, together, constitute the college of the future.

Views Showing Effects of Earthquakes in Japan.

TIMBER STRUCTURE INJURED, BUT STILL PRACTICABLE.

UNSUITABILITY OF LARGE BRICK BUILDINGS.

To furnish practical illustration of the kind of structures best suited to a country in which earthquakes occur the University of Tokio took a series of photographs of various structures after a recent Japanese earthquake. The effects in three cases are shown here.

The continuity of the wooden bridge is nowhere broken, and the footway is still passable. A stone structure would have been ruined if subjected to the same shock.

An observation was made of a brick cotton mill at Nogoya. The exit doors were all near the middle, and as the work people rushed for them a heavy tower crashed through the floors, killing many persons. The cracks above the windows show that the openings in the tower formed lines of weakness. The same was noticed in the Campanile at Venice.

A view, taken through the high girders of the wrecked Nagara Gawa railway bridge, proves to the expert that had the piers risen from a broader base, been made of wrought iron, and had an Eiffel Tower-like form, they would have escaped fracture, but lateral shifting and bending could not have been avoided.

RESULTS OF EARTHQUAKE SHOCK ON IRON CONSTRUCTION. FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NO LOSSES ARE POSSIBLE

Guarantees Safety of All Equitable's Funds.

New York, April 29.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the directors committee investigating the Equitable Life Assurance society, has written a letter to the policy holders assuring them that the interest of every policy holder is absolutely safe. Mr. Frick sets forth that the society's assets, which are in the possession of the committee, are absolutely sound; that the Equitable's investments have been conservatively made; that there are no charges made which if true would diminish the society's assets; that the society would meet in full all of its maturing policies even if it never wrote another dollar of insurance and that the investigating committee commencing May 1, will hold daily sessions until its work is completed.

The letter is as follows:

"The members of the investigation committee has received a large number of letters from policy holders making inquiries as to the solvency of the society and in many cases desiring to know if the sums already paid to the society as premiums on policies were endangered or lost.

"The work of investigation, to be of value, must be done thoroughly. To do it thoroughly will necessarily take time. The committee is not ready to make its report and cannot at this time anticipate its report. In view of these inquiries from policy holders it seems proper for the committee to state that the interest of every policy holder is absolutely safe.

"The assets of the society are in its possession. They have been examined in detail by the insurance commissions of many states. They are absolutely sound. Indeed, one of the criticisms of the society's management has been that in its investments it has been conservative to the point of not realizing a sufficiently high rate of interest on its funds.

"If the investigation should substantiate the gravest charges made by an one against the society it would simply mean that in the past the society had not realized all that it might possibly have realized under a different management of its affairs. There are no charges made which if true would diminish the society's assets.

"The integrity of every one of the society's contracts is absolutely unimpaired. It might be well in this connection to add that while assessment societies and fraternal organizations require the constant addition of new risks to meet their obligations on old ones, the Equitable, like all of the 'old line companies,' could meet in full all of its maturing policies even if it never wrote another dollar of insurance.

"The investigating committee commencing Monday, May 1, will hold daily sessions until its work is completed.

"H. C. FRICK, Chairman."

WANTS MUCH LARGER NAVY

Admiral Melville Says We Should Have One Threefold Greater.

Philadelphia, April 28.—"Our present navy, which cost more than $200,000,000, is not more than sufficient to protect our home coast. For the proper protection of our foreign possessions it would be necessary to increase the navy threefold." This statement was made last night by Rear Admiral Melville, in an address before the American Geographical society at Philadelphia, which was giving its annual dinner.

"The question is," the admiral went on, "whether the American people are big, broad and liberal enough to support a navy costing $600,000,000. We really do not want the Philippines, for we are not land grabbers. But the time may come when we—13,000 miles away from our island possessions, may find it difficult to keep them. It would be an easy thing to withdraw gracefully now.

"It has fallen to our lot to build the Panama canal. It is the greatest of engineering problems today. If we are going to hold this waterway we must have a fleet large enough to protect both ends of it. We must at least have a fleet twice as big as the present one. But it would be worth the $400,000,000 to us."

FINDS MANY VIOLATIONS

Many Roads Must Pay Fines for 28-Hour Law.

Washington, May 2.—The attorney-general has renedred an opinion sustaining Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture in his contention that the law requiring stock in transit to be unloaded, fed and watered at intervals not greater than 28 hours, applies to terminal railway companies as well as to through lines.

The opinion was asked yesterday, the applicant to be relieved from the operation of the law by the Terminal Railway association of St. Louis.

The secretary says that his efforts to enforce the 28-hour law has resulted in 400 violations of the law being reported within the past three months. These violations are being investigated with a view to instituting prosecutions. Certain large railway companies have informed the secretary that a plea of guilty will be entered by them in these cases, and also that arrangements have been made by them looking to a strict compliance with the law in the future.

Packing Head Dies.

Chicago, April 29.—William Plankington, aged 61 years, head of the Plankington Packing company, died today of pneumonia.

Change in President Roosevelt's plans and shortening of his hunt is said by Walter Wellman to be due to the executive's desire to be in Washington when peace negotiations in the far east come after the expected naval engagement.

ROAST FOR ROCKEFELLER

Another Warm Kick Against That $100,000 Gift.

Boston, April 27.—Herbert W. Gleason, secretary of the committee of Congregationalist clergymen which has been opposing the acceptance by the American board of money from John D. Rockefeller, today made public a long statement which Dr. Washington Gladden, the moderator of the council of the Congregational church in this country, read yesterday before the protesting committee. Dr. Gladden answered several of the declarations made the prudential committee in behalf of the American board by repeating arguments previously made by him in interviews, particularly with reference to the contention that the money should not be accepted because of Mr. Rockefeller's connection with the Standard Oil company, which Dr. Gladden said: "It is a matter of common knowledge, has frequently been convicted, sometimes out of its own mouth, of transgressions of the laws of the land."

"A judge of the U. S. district court was quoted as having denounced the Standard Oil company's system of rebate as 'gross, illegal and inexcusable,' and 'the discrimination complained of in this city' as being 'so wanton and oppressive that it could hardly have been accepted by an honest man having a due regard for the rights of others.'"

Dr. Gladden reviewed at length the history of the Standard Oil company in various states, where, he said, there had been violations of the law, and he asserted the company has played continually with "stacked cards and loaded dice."

The company's alleged system of rebates was condemned as "abhorrent practice" and Dr. Gladden added:

"There is nothing more startling or more ominous in American history than the fact that such a tremendous injustice has been permitted to go on year after year with no interference by the government. Of this kind of extortion, Mr. Rockefeller has the credit of being the inventor."

"We are often asked," went on Dr. Gladden, "Why we single out this man for reprobation. If the answer has not already been given it is enough to say that we did not single him out. It was the prudential committee who singled him out by soliciting his donation. We object to his gift because it is now before us for judgment. It is said that there are others from whom a gift would be equally objectionable. Even if that were true no gifts have been offered by these others, and it will be time to decide about them when they are offered. If we accept, in our Christian work, the alliance of the Standard Oil company, we can refuse no other alliance with oppressors and despoilers of the people. To say that we will not testify against this iniquity because others are nearly or quite as heinous is practically to say that we will testify against no iniquity; that in the presence of all this wrong we will shut our eyes and seal our lips. If the church wishes to regain its hold upon the people who heeds its Master gladly, it must keep itself free from such alliances as these. Failure will be the costliest blunder the church has ever made."

PADEREWSKI LAID OUT

Pianist Has Neuritis and Cancels Engagements.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 28.—Paderewski, the pianist, has canceled his engagement in this city tonight and left this afternoon for Boston.

In London, Ontario, last night, he strained a cord in his neck, while rendering a difficult composition and today his condition was such that Dr. Francis Fronczak, of Buffalo, was called and upon his advice Paderewski has canceled all the remaining engagements of his tour in this country.

Dr. Fronczak's diagnosis of Paderewski's ailments was to the effect that he is suffering from a severe attack of neuritis.

"POLITICAL FARO BANKS."

New Name Applied to South American Nations by Guild.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 28.—Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, brought cheers from 200 guests of the Grant club at its annual dinner last night, when he attacked what he termed a modern interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. This interpretation, according to Lieutenant Governor Guild, holds that the United States must protect, by force if need be, all America against European creditors. He declared that Grant originally pointed out the weakness of such interpretation of the doctrine. He added:

"We cannot afford to be the outside sentinel of political faro banks in which the stakes are national bonds and the dealers the mushroom presidents of irresponsible republics."

Harper in Good Shape.

New York, May 2.—Dr. William R. Harper, president of Chicago University, who is in this city, and who recently underwent an operation for cancer, was under examination for two hours yesterday by specialists. In speaking of his condition later, Dr. Harper said: "My general health is fine; I weighed 170 pounds when the operation was performed by Dr. McBurney. My weight now is 182. I am back at work, and put in as many hours as I did before my illness. I took a run up to New York for a few days' rest."

YALE PROFESSOR HURT

Four Employes on Ogden Special Are Killed.

Greenville, S. C., April 29.—The special train bearing the Ogden educational party on its southern itinerary ran into a switch engine at 7:50 o'clock this morning as it was entering the yards of the Southern railway at this place. The engine of the special and several of the cars were derailed. The baggage and dining cars were telescoped and caught fire. The two dining cars were destroyed. A flagman and three negro employes of the dining cars were killed and several of the Ogden party were injured.

The dead are: Charles M. Coope, flagman; J. Little W. W. Cummings and J. F. Haynes, negro employes of the dining cars.

The train left Columbia at 3:30 this morning, and but few of the party had arisen when the accident happened. Had it occurred during the breakfast hour many would doubtless have been killed.

Professor Henry W. Farnam, of Yale University, was perhaps most seriously injured. His head was bruised and arm broken. Mrs. Farnam was hurt on the shoulder and arm. In jumping Engineer Hunter broke his leg and arm. Dr. St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn Eagle, who was in the forward dining car, was pinioned under timbers, but escaped without injury, except a wrench of the back. R. M. Ogden, secretary of R. C. Ogden, wrist broken; Dr. Dreher, of Roanoke College, was bruised. Mrs. Thorpe, a daughter of Longfellow, also was bruised. All of these passengers were in the forward dining car. Tourist Agent John F. McCoy was cut in the head.

Dr. and Mrs. Farnam were taken to a hospital. It is reported that several hours will be required to clear the track. A special train is being made up and the party will abandon its itinerary and return direct to New York.

Among the passengers on the train were Charles B. Aycock, former governor of North Carolina; Dr. A. S. Draer, New York state commissioner of education; Dwight Kellegg, the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Seth Low, former mayor of New York; Robert Treat Paine and George Foster eabody. Bishop McVicar, of Rhode Island, is suffering from shock.

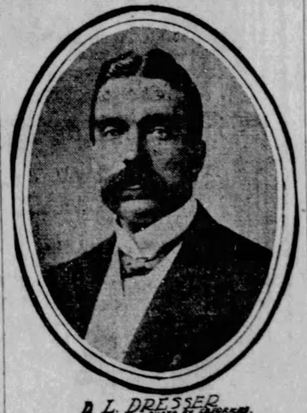
Mr. Ogden, who is deeply grieved and shocked, has ordered that the dead be given the best possible funeral and that every attention be shown the injured. The people of Greenville invited many of the passengers to their homes pending the departure of the special for New York.

DRESSER ACTING ALONE

His Lawyers Plan to Have Hyde Tel Syndicate Secrets.

New York, May 1.—D. Le Roy Dresser, who announced that he had brought suit against "James H. Hyde and associates" to recover more than $2,000,000 lost in the United States Shipbuilding company flotation, said later that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility.

"No faction in the Equitable Life Assurance society is connected with or behind me," he said. "I am simply trying to get what was taken from me wrongfully, and I propose to have it."



D. L. DRESSER.

Although Mr. Dresser said he did not wish to discuss the plans of his lawyers, F. S. Smith and F. W. Frost, it was learned that they planned to cause James H. Hyde to go on the witness stand at Mineola, where the suit has been begun, and disclose the names of all his associates in the promotion syndicate.

Gold Standard in Effect.

Mexico City, May 2.—The gold standard went into operation yesterday without the slightest jar or disturbance in business circles. The finance department had by a series of new regulations and laws smoothed the way for the adoption of the gold standard. The present peso is worth 50 cents in gold. The final completion of the monetary form is hailed with general satisfaction, especially by great transportation lines and importers who have to buy heavily of raw materials abroad.

APRIL LOSS, $9,211,419

June Income Will Reduce One Now Standing.

Washington, May 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of April, 1905, the total receipts were $39,778,181 and the expenditures $48,989,600, leaving a deficit for the month of $9,211,419.

As compared with April, 1904, the receipts last month show a falling off of $1,751,240 and the expenditures an increase of $1,979,336, making a difference for the month of $3,730,576.

For the ten months of the present fiscal year the deficit is $33,689,557. The records of the treasury department show, however, that during each June there is a large surplus, so that by the end of the fiscal year the deficit is likely to be greatly reduced, probably to between $20,000,000 and $22,000,000.

The receipts during the last month are given as follows: Customs, $20,040,945;, decrease as compared with April, 1904, nearly $1,000,000; internal revenue, $17,300,353, decrease, $194,000; miscellaneous, $2,436,882, decrease, $518,000.

The expenditures on account of the war department amounted to $8,324,450, a decrease of $48,000.

The navy department shows an increase of $478,000. Pensions show an increase of $622,000; Indians an increase of $435,00, and civil and miscellaneous an increase of $10,000,000.

Country's Circulation.

Washington, May 2.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that the total amount of national bank notes outstanding at the close of business, April 29, 1905, was $481,244,945, an increase for the year of $44,164,372, and an increase for the month of $5,296,000. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $449,147,766, an increase for the year of $51,344,985 and an increase for the month of $4,277,587. The amount of circulation secured by lawful money was $32,097,179, a decrease for the year of $7,180,613 and an increase for the month of $1,018,413. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $452,855,790 and to secure public deposits $92,159,950.

Coinage of the Month.

Washington, May 2.—The amount of coinage executed at the mints of the United SCtates during April, 1905, was $2,486,931 as follows: Gold, $1,869,000; silver, $394,000; minor coins, $232,931. This, however, does not include 1,500,000 pesos executed for the Philippine government.

The Public Debt.

Washington, May 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business April 30, 1905, the total debt, less cash in the treasury amounted to $997,217,941, which is an increase for the month of $8,593,384. This increase is partly accounted for by a decrease of $7,502,942 in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $895,153,070; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,401,045; debt bearing no interest, $34,977,507; total, $1,291,536,622. This amount, however, does not include $998,418,969 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand, which is held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, $150,000,000; trust funds, $998,418,969; general fund, $130,671,355; in national bank depositories, $88,257,004; in Philippine treasury, $4,368,028; total, $1,371,716,257, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $1,087,307,575, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $284,318,681. Deducting from this amount the gold reserve, the deposits in national banks and in the Philippine treasury what is known as the working treasury balance is found to be $41,692,749.

EARTHQUAKE AT GENEVA

Seismic Disturbance Is Felt Throughout Canton of Valois.

Geneva, Switzerland, April 29.—Earthquake shocks were felt here at 2:45 o'clock this morning. The inhabitants were somewhat alarmed and many of them rushed into the streets but the damage done in this city was very slight.

The shocks were felt throughout the Canton De Valois and elsewhere. They were accompanied by subterranean rumblings. Some houses were damaged in the Canton of Valois. The shocks apparently were more severe at Chamonix and in its neighborhood than elsewhere.

Houses were cracked and some old monuments were badly damaged. The church at Argentieres was so shaken that its condition is dangerous.

CASSIE CHADWICK'S CASE

Motion to Advance Hearing Set for Trial.

Cincinnati, O., May 2.—The motion of District Attorney Sullivan, of Cleveland, asking that the United States circuit court of appeals advance the hearing of the case of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, was set for hearing before the court today. In his motion Mr. Sullivan argued that unless the case is heard before the fall term of court, justice will suffer. Through her counsel, Judge Wing, Mrs. Chadwick some time ago obtained from the United States circuit court of appeals a stay of sentence, as a result of which she will not be considered as having commenced to serve her term of ten years in the penitentiary until after the error proceedings shall have been heard and decided. The same court gave permission for her to give bail, but she has not yet taken advantage of that permission.

Prominent Men Interested in the Venezuelan Asphalt Controversy

A. H. CARNER, RECEIVER OF THE ASPHALT COMPANY IN VENEZUELA.

A. L. BARBER

GEN. ALEJANDRO YBARRA, VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

JOHN M. MACK.

PHOTO BY FREDERICK

FRANCIS V. GREENE

New York, April 29.—Among persons interested in the asphalt industry and others familiar with Venezuelan affairs and with the details of the present controversy the liveliest interest is still maintained.

It developed in the course of an inquiry that the nature of the charges filed with the state department by Minister Bowen against his superior officer, Mr. Loomis, were fairly well known in certain circles in this city. Heretofore they have been spoken of in whispers, as every one realized that the fair fame and honor of high government officials were involved in the scandal. The matter, however, was discussed with greater freedom.

Some say, here, the statements made in reference to the charges preferred by Minister Bowen against Assistant Secretary of State Loomis are not definite, but enough is said to indicate clearly that the demand for an investigation, suggested in Venezuela, rests upon a firm foundation. The entire affair is so befogged by contradictory statements that it needs to be cleared up.

Several persons here, for instance, have heard of the passage of a check or draft by the Bermudez Asphalt company, of $10,000 for a specific purpose, and supposed to be for the benefit of a high state department official. No one has as yet been found, however, who is capable of saving of his own knowledge that the proceeds of the instrument went to the official named in the Caracas correspondence.

In an interview on the asphalt situation, Amze L. Barber said:

"Speaking authoritatively, I can say from private information which has come to me that the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company promoted and financed the revolution which General Matos began against President Castro in 1901."

Mr. Barber is one of the foremost asphalt experts in the United States, and was president of the trust from October, 1900, to January, 1901. He has been affiliated with the various concerns through all their vicissitudes since the beginning of the asphalt business.

"I will say further, but I do not speak in an authoritative sense now," continued Mr. Barber, "that information has been imparted to me that a high state department official did accept a sum of money something like $10,000 from the New York and Bermudez company. While I cannot bring into conversation the source of my information, it is such that I believe it to be true."

We Paid $100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone, the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over $1,000,000 to supply the first bottle free to each sick one learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

W 399 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WORKMEN FORCE STRIKE

Make Rounds of Factories, Calling All Out.

GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED.

Warsaw, May 2.—4:50 p. m.—The committee of the social democratic party of Poland and Lithuania has issued a manifesto proclaiming a general strike and calling out all workmen immediately in consequence of yesterday's bloodshed.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, May 2.—The city is apparently outwardly quiet this morning, but the situation is none the less grave.

Workmen are going from factory to factory compelling their comrades to strike and the probability of further conflicts arouses the keenest apprehension.

The bodies of the thirty persons killed by the troops on Zelasna street yesterday are still lying in the morgues awaiting identification. Ten of the wounded who were taken to hospitals died of their wounds.

During the encounter on Jerusalem street the troops not only fired a volley but used the butts of their rifles and their bayonets and swords.

Many women and children had their heads and limbs broken.

Some of the injuries were of a terrible nature, and there were cases where the soldiers entered the courtyards of houses and attacked those hiding there. When the troops fired after the bomb was thrown, near the Vienna railroad station four persons were killed and seven wounded. All the windows in the neighborhood were shattered. Today the scene of last night's bomb explosion is attracting immense crowds.

At Kalisz, during a service in a church yesterday, the congregation began singing patriotic songs whereupon soldiers and police entered the building and attacked the people, wounding many of them. A free fight ensued, during which weapons were wrested from the police, shots were exchanged and stones were thrown. A dragoon, a woman and a man were killed inside the church. A squadron of cavalry was summoned and dispersed the crowds. The church was closed for reconsecration.

There was an explosion in the police station at Minsk yesterday evening, following which a crowd fired on a detachment of Cossacks. The latter replied and order was soon restored.

The strikers at Lodz now number 75,000.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Bad as was the rioting at Warsaw, Lodz, Kalisz and other places in Poland yesterday and venomous as was the hostility everywhere displayed against the police and the Russian authorities the uprising was far less formidable and the results less bloody than anticipated. The authorities had given due warning of their intention to permit no demonstrations and the troops quelled the disturbances ruthlessly. All reports, however, indicate that the demonstrators were comparatively few in number, the vast bulk of the population fearing trouble remained indoors. Where trouble occurred the crowds were armed with bombs and revolvers. According to the reports which have reached St. Petersburg from Kalisz the workmen there for a time had the upper hand of the police and gendarmerie, disarming and stoning them until rescued by a squadron of cavalry. The early morning reports today say the Polish press is intensely excited by yesterday's bloodshed, and it is feared the trouble will be renewed. The only place in European Russia where trouble occurred yesterday was at Minsk, which, strictly speaking, belongs to Poland. There also the reports here say, there was bomb throwing and firing upon Cossacks and patrols from windows, but the fatalities were few.

31 SHOT AT WARSAW

Body of Workmen Fired on by Infantry.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, May 1.—Thirty-one persons were killed and many were wounded in a conflict here this afternoon, between troops and workmen at the corner of Zelazna and Jerosohiuska streets.

A procession of workmen carrying red flags was stopped by cavalry and infantry.

The cavalry charged and the infantry fired a volley with fatal results.

Fifteen of the wounded were removed to the hospital, but many others were taken to their homes.

Another collision between soldiers and workmen is reported to have taken place at the corner of Zlote and Sosnowa streets.

A military patrol fired on a crowd and killed or wounded twenty persons.

SOME PARDONS GRANTED

Nicholas' Easter Presents Are Made Public.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The city wore a holiday aspect today. Beautiful weather prevailed, and the Nevski Prospect, Grand Moskaia and other popular boulevards were crowded.

There was not the slightest evidence of alarm for tonight or tomorrow. Nevertheless stories of bomb throwing in the churches at midnight and of pillage and bloodshed tomorrow continue to circulate. A decree conceding liberty of worship to the old believers and abolishing the religious disabilities of the Roman Catholic and other Christian communities and of the Mohammedans will be published tomorrow.

Emperor Nicholas' Easter gift in addition to the decree on the subject of religious freedom consists of a series of rescript and ukases which will be published in the Official Messenger tomorrow One of the imperial announcements remits the peasants' arrearages of taxes and back payments on account of lands given to them at the time of their emancipation, amounting to about $37,500,000.

Although no general amnesty for political offenses will be granted, pardon will be extended to certain classes of prisoners including those arrested for participation in the disturbances of January 22. Besides this it is reported that an important official announcement will be made in connection with the rescript of March 2.

GOVERNMENT WINS POINT

Has Established Case Against Gaynor and Greene.

Montreal, April 28.—Messrs. Gaynor and Greene have been put upon their defense. Magistrate Lafontaine, the extradition commissioner, announced today that he had considered a prima facie case of conspiracy had been made between Gaynor and Greene and Capt. Carter and others for the purpose of defrauding the United States government. He therefore announced that he was prepared to hear their defense.

Mr. Taschereau, on behalf of the defense, asked for a delay, as he had already made an application to the court of appeals in Quebec, which sits on Monday for an appeal of the decision of Justice Davidson, who refused a writ of prohibition in the case. The reason he gave for the delay was that if the court of appeals sustained his appeal the case would be taken from the jurisdiction of Extradition Commissioner Lafontaine.

After considerable argument, it was decided to allow an adjournment till next Friday.

NATION OF QUEER SECTS

Czar's Decree Means Much for His Subjects.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—Real religious freedom conferred up his subjects by Emperor Nicholas as an Easter gift is an historic event of the highest significance, in comparison with which the remission of millions of dollars of taxes to the peasantry, a long list of decorations and six pages of promotions of bureaucratic officials are hardly worth comment.

Liberty of conscience has been repeatedly proclaimed, and Procurator Pobedonostzeff, in his famous reply to the evangelical petition of 1888, contended that it existed in the empire. The fact is that as a trysting place all religions have been tolerated in Russia, but none has been allowed to trespass upon the Orthodox faith. People were free to remain true to the religion of their fathers, but were forbidden to make proselytes. Everybody might enter but none might leave the Orthodox church without forfeiting all civil rights, including the right to inherit or own property, and in the train of that policy persecutions of every conceivable character were directed against the Raskolniki or dissident sects, especially the old believers.

Among the Raskolniki are numbered a thousand and one queer and rustic heresies, bred of the great schism caused by reform of the ancient liturgy and augmented by the suppression of the patriarchate by Peter the Great. The old believers, who clung to the old liturgy and made the sign of the cross with three fingers instead of two, was broken up into numerous sects, some discarding priests and sacraments and sometimes trending towards free love and immoral practices, while others instituted an episcopate and priesthood of their own and dealt with all innovations from the west as innovations of the anti-Christ, eschewing tea, coffee and sugar, and considering shaving wicked. These latter survived countless persecutions for years without legal recognition of marriages conducted by their priests, but, nevertheless, became commercially the richest class in Russia. Morality and wealth were the secrets of their strength. This branch of the old believers includes merchant princes of Moscow rivaling those of America, but they have never ceased to be regarded as apostates from the Orthodox church, and have been subjected to all sorts of legal persecutions as such.

The humbler dissenters have had a much harder time, being hunted down until secretly they gave rise to a brood of strange sects. One preached redemption by suicide and a fiery or a bloody baptism; others worshiped images of Napoleon as the Messiah, believing he escaped to Siberia and would return some day and establish a reign of justice and peace, and still others, like Flagellants, Eunuchs, Jumpers and Adamites, which are now practically wiped out, indulged in most licentious rites. The Stundists and Molkans of Southern Russia, now the principal native nonconformists, who might be described as the Quakers of Russia, have made tremendous progress in recent years in spite of persecution, which often has driven them eastward and made them pioneers of Russian colonization. There are in all about twelve million of these dissidents.

The emperor's act will also affect about forty millions belonging to alien faiths, such as the Jews, Catholics and Luthrans of Poland and the Baltic provinces, the Protestants of Finland and the followers of Islam and Buddha in the Urals, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Turkestan and Central Asia. These figures are only approximate, as probably millions who are nominally orthodox secretly profess other religions. Whole villages of Mussulmans, baptized into the Orthodox communion by a ruse, petitioned in vain to be permitted to return to Mohammedanism.

While the emperor's approval of the action of the committee of ministers distinctly holds to orthodoxy as the state religion and creates the usual commission to work out many details in connection with the offspring of mixed marriages during minority, legitimitization of marriages, registration of deaths and births, it also rescinds a number of acts aimed specifically at various religions and establishes the principle of absolute freedom of worship and the right of every Russian who becomes of age to change his confession of faith, in which the assurance of religious freedom lies. It also contemplates relief of Catholics and Poles from the present vexatious restrictions as to preaching, the catechism, the Russian language, etc.

Logically, the action involves a complete reversal of the Russian policy of seeking national unity in conquered provinces in religious unity. He has accepted the axiom of the Metropolitan Antonius, "you cannot hold strange children in the church against their will," and recognizes religious variety as good for the nation as well as for the church itself, a principle which, if acknowledged politically, would mean a federated Russia.

Priest Is Stoned.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—The only disorder in Poland, outside of the shooting at Warsaw, reported up to this hour is a small riot at Lodz, where a priest was stoned, leading to a scuffle between the crowd and the police, in which four men were shot.

Quiet at the Capitol.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—Glorious Easter weather is reported generally throughout European Russia with bright, warm sunshine in St. Petersburg. Everything was perfectly calm during the early hours, the crowds devoting themselves to feasting and the traditional merrymaking. Here and there children are dancing in the streets and courtyards to the accompaniment of the music of accordions and Russian guitars.

READY TO FIGHT AGAIN

General Linevitch Discusses Mukden Retreat.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, April 29.—General Linevitch has granted an interview here, in the course of which he expresses himself as highly satisfied with the present condition of the Russian army and its readiness to assume the offensive. He manifested emphatic regret for the retreat from Mukden. The new commander-in-chief believed that the peril to the army at that juncture was overestimated, and that the day was far from being lost when the retreat was ordered.

With his eyes gleaming with an indomitable energy and emphasizing his words with a blow upon the camp table before him, General Linevitch exclaimed:

"I would certainly not have retreated. I realize that it is easy now to pass judgment upon accomplished facts, but nevertheless, I repeat I would not have retreated. I persuaded Kuropatkin to stand at Tie Pass, and we halted there for a time. He could have remained, but on account of certain administrative features he considered it inexpedient, and the retirement was continued. After assuming command I gave the men a day's rest. The Japanese did not press us, and could not do so, as their condition was quite as bad as ours.

"As for that unfortunate retirement itself, any observer can convince himself that its significance, and especially its influence upon the army has been industriously and greatly exaggerated by the Japanese and the foreign press. The retreat was in no sense in the nature of a complete rout, proof of which is evident in the fact that in less than a month after the retreat the two armies which were thrown into confusion by the Japanese, had been collected and fully reorganized. The first army did not require this, having retired in order."

General Linevitch attributes the greater success of the first army during the retreat to the relatively more advantageous position in which it was located. He admitted that there were heavy losses in both men and material, during the retirement, and especially to the wagon trains; but he declared that this also was exaggerated. Touching the breaking loose of the Japanese at the Hun river on March 9, General Linevitch said he did not, nor does he now attach real significance to it, believing that this force was not greater than two companies of scouts or small bodies of cavalry, and he believed that the report that the Japanese artillery was in action east of the Great Mandarin road on March 10, was based on a miscalculation.

General Linevitch also discussed the Gripenburg incident, taking the part of General Kuropatkin as against his former subordinate, and finished with an expression of good will towards the press in the present war.

After an expression of regret that so much harm had been done before he was given command, a cloud of sorrow darkened the rugged, energetic face of the venerable general, and he twice repeated: "Yes, it is a sad inheritance."

VLADIVOSTOK THE GOAL

Rojestvensky's Warships Start for That Port.

Kamranh Bay, via Saigon, Cochin China, April 28.—The Russian squadron with its transports left its last stopping place Wednesday evening for an unknown destination. The warships were provisioned for six months, and it is thought here that they were bound for Vladivostok by way of the Pacific.

Four German colliers arrived at Kamranh bay too late to proceed with the squadron, but they subsequently sailed in the same direction in efforts to catch up with it.

Vice Admiral Nebogatoff's division was expected to arrive yesterday in Indo-Chinese waters, where it is believed, the admiral will receive instructions regarding the place where he is to effect a junction with Admiral Rojestvensky, whose squadron, besides twenty-five warships, includes a repairing ship and a water tank ship.

$11,500 IN OLD CISTERN

James Malley Makes Lucky Discovery at Fort Madison.

Fort Madison, Ia., May 2.—While removing an old cistern wall from an excavation, James J. Malley discovered in the debris bags containing $11,500 in gold and two small casks of wine.

As soon as removed, the bags and the kegs crumbled. The cistern had not been used for forty years.

General Wright Dead.

Centerville, Ia., April 28.—General H. H. Wright died at his home here today. He was a prominent Republican politician.

EMPLOYERS THROW DOWN GAUNTLET

Issue Ultimatum to Teaming Contractors.

Chicago, May 2.—The outcome of a move to bring the teamsters' conflict to a crisis was early awaited today by the employers and unionists. The Employers' association had delivered an ultimatum to five of the leading team owners that they make deliveries to the department stores as they had been doing in the past.

The answer of the teaming contractors who prepared today to meet and take up the matter was anxiously looked forward to. The team owners quit making deliveries to stores when the teamsters entered upon the strike. They were informed that they must either deliver freight to the boycotted stores or lose the business permanently. To deliver goods as demanded would cause a spread of the strike to 5,000 more drivers. The five teaming companies are:

Arthur Tixon Transfer company, Joseph Stockton company, W. P. Rend Transportation company, Christopher M. Lynch and Stephen T. Clarke.

The employers seemed determined to force the fight and an employer said:

"The unions have extended the strike and we will simply go one better and extend it ourselves if necessary.

"There's no use drifting along on the defensive."

Some of the larger trucking companies of Chicago and their allied interests today took a stand in the strike situation unfavorable to the Employers' Trading company and the Chicago Employers' association. The trucking companies in question, headed by the Arthur Dixon Transfer company, intimated that they were tired of the strike, that they did not believe the Employers' Teaming company was improving the situation, and that they were prepared to do business with Chicago merchants with the best and most available labor they could secure. The Chicago Employers' association was advised that some of the big trucking companies were taking hauling contracts wherever they could secure them and were using union labor with which to do the work. In other words, the truckers were not complying with the request of the association; that it be allowed to dictate who should or should not be employed. The companies prepared to act as if no strike were on, or at least as if they were not concerned in it. A determination of the Gibbons box factory, the Thompson & Taylor company, the Leslie tea and coffee interests, the Central Warehouse company, the Walsh-Boyle company, the Union Traction company, the Heyworth building, the Morgan & Wright company, and several other important concerns to resume the delivery of freight with union labor, was taken by labor leaders to be a strong indication that Mr. Dixon in common with many other truck owners had determined to oppose the final purposes of the Employers' Teaming company. So important was this development regarded by the executives of the Teaming company and the Employers' association that a meeting was called for this afternoon to consider action in the matter. The work of the Teaming company and the employers has been wholly along the lines of bringing every merchant handling freight, every teaming company doing trucking and every railway and large corporation having street teaming into the organization and to have all teaming affairs conducted through its officials. Outside of the teams and trucks owned by individual merchants the truck companies or firms of the city are estimated to have invested at the present time about $25,000,000 in horses, barns, harnesses, real estate, etc. It is understood that the Employers' Teaming company proposes to take over the property of the individual firms at a fair valuation, issue stock in payment for the same and then attempt to guarantee an annual dividend on the stock. A number of the larger teaming concerns are said to be of the opinion that the teaming company has undertaken more than it can accomplish and that the sooner peace is secured the better it will be.

Every wagon sent out hereafter by the Employers' Teaming company is to be protected by a rifle in the hands of the driver or his assistant.

This is the announcement made by officials of the Chicago Employers' association. Two thousand rifles have been ordered together with ammunition belts and will be distributed to the drivers at once. The move has been carefully considered and the legal aspect looked into. The officials of the Employers' association say they are acting under the clause in the second amendment of the federal constitution, which says: "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Under decisions of the United States supreme court it is declared every man has a right to protect his life or property with firearms, provided such arms are not concealed.

BOTH MAY LOSE PLACES

Hyde and Alexander May Quit the Equitable.

New York, May 2.—The Evening World reports that the Frick investigating committee summoned James W. Alexander before it today and asked him to resign his place as president of the Equitable Life Assurance society. According to the Evening World, Mr. Frick said that, although he could not promise it for a certainty, he would try to get Mr. Hyde to retire, temporarily anyway, if Mr. Alexander would resign.

The World says:

"Mr. Frick did not criticise Mr. Alexander's administration of the office he has held so long, but said it must be obvious that his period of usefulness was over and nothing but his retirement would accomplish what the committee is striving for—the end of the entire controversy. Mr. Alexander was also asked to use his influence with Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell to get him to resign, too. Mr. Alexander was very much affected, but declined to resign then. He told the committee he would think the matter over."

The Evening World also announces that Mr. Hyde is about to bring suit for the removal of Mr. Alexander from his position as one of the trustees of the Hyde holdings of stock in the quitable.

KNOCKED OUT BY SCHWAB

Foreign Naval Agents Descend on Admiralty.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The news of the conclusion of the arrangement between Charles M. Schwab and the Russian admiralty for the reconstruction of the Russian fleet contained in these dispatches was telegraphed back to St. Petersburg from New York and published here this afternoon, being the first information on the subject furnished to the Russian public.

The news created a great sensation among the agents of foreign shipyards, who had been waiting continuously in the corridors of the Admiralty building. When the facts became known to them they descended upon the admiralty in a body, demanding particulars of the mysterious methods of construction by which Mr. Schwab was to build ships 20 per cent higher in efficiency than anything now afloat, but they obtained little satisfaction.

The few superior officers who took part in the secret negotiations naturally declined to talk and the inferior officers could only explain their lack of knowledge.

LINEVITCH KISSES MEN.

Old General Endears Himself to His Troops at Easter Time.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, May 2.—A touching incident occurred during the Easter celebration here. After the morning service all the troops in the region around headquarters were drawn up in line before General Linevitch's tent, and the commander-in-chief came out, greeted the troops and passed down the line saluting each and every soldier with a kiss. The incident served to increase their boundless worship of the old, gray leader.

General Linevitch continues energetically the reorganization of the various departments of the armies. Staff Captain Shubersky, who has returned here after making a reconnoissance on the Mongolian frontier, reports that thousands of Chinese bandits under Japanese leaders are moving beyond the border.

Will Work for Peace.

Boston, May 2.—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, of Boston, the chairman of the peace department of the National Council of Women, today sent out letters to the twenty-two national organizations affiliated with the council requesting them to arrange peace meetings on May 18, the anniversary of the opening of The Hague conference. Special mention is made of the fact that Massachusetts schools are to have appropriate exercises in the schools on that day. It is urged also that the clergy throughout the country be requested to present the cause of peace and arbitration upon the Sunday before or after May 18.

Wanamaker Gives $100,000.

Paris, May 2.—Announcement was made at the dinner last night terminating the Young Men's Christian association congress that John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, had given $100,000 for Young Men's Christian association buildings at Pekin, Seoul and Kyoto. This supplements Mr. Wanamaker's former gifts for buildings at Calcutta and Madras.

Earthquake in France.

Lyons, France, April 29.—Earth shocks were felt here and at Pontarlier and Gex between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning.

COLD WEATHER FACTOR

Weather Bureau's Reports Speak of Tardy Growth.

Washington, May 2.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: While the temperature conditions of the week ending May 1 were much more favorable than in the previous week, complaints of slow germination and growth are very general in the Missouri and Red River of the North valleys, middle Rocky mountain slope, lake region and New England. In the middle and south Atlantic and gulf states, and in the Ohio valley very favorable temperatures prevailed, but the central and west gulf states and portions of the south Atlantic states and Ohio and central Mississippi valleys suffered from excessive rains, which hindered farming operations materially. New England, North Dakota, Montana and Florida continue to need rain, but the portions of the lower Missouri and Ohio valleys needing moisture in the previous week have received ample rainfall. On the Pacific coast the week was too cool for favorable growth, with frequent frosts in Washington. In most of the principal corn states corn planting has made slow progress, but extensive preparations for this work have been made and, with favorable weather, much will be planted during the first week in May. Planting is generally finished in the southern states, and is nearly completed in the southern portions of Kansas and Missouri. In the southern portion of the middle Atlantic states planting has been actively carried on and has begun as far north as Pennsylvania.

Practically all reports indicate that winter wheat continues in unusually promising condition, the temperature of the past week having been more favorable for the advance of this crop.

Dry weather has been unfavorable for the germination and growth of spring wheat in the Dakotas. The early sown in South Dakota, however, and in Minnesota is doing well. The outlook for spring wheat in Iowa, Oregon and Washington is very promising.

The general outlook for oats continues favorable in the most important oat states. In Kansas and Nebraska the crop is recovering from the effects of previous cold. In the Dakotas and portions of the lake region germination has not been satisfactory. Seeding is well advanced in the more northerly sections of the central part of the country and has begun in the northern part of the middle Atlantic states. Over the eastern portion of the cotton belt the weather conditions have been favorable for cotton planting.

WILL HELP SAN DOMINGO

Claims Against Country Are Now Being Investigated by the President's Representative.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—Colonel G. R. Colton, the chief customs collector of Santo Domingo, who is to act as a temporary receiver in the interest of the foreign creditors of that republic, has reported to the secretary of war, General Taft, that he finds the customs duties there most technical. General Taft has great confidence, however, that Mr. Colton will be able to solve the problem, that by next winter the affairs of Santo Domingo will be sufficiently improved and that the senate will ratify the treaty providing for an American fiscal protectorate there.

Colonel Colton is qualified to give advice to President Morales, not only on the subject of customs revenues, but upon internal taxation as well.

Professor James H. Hollander, of Baltimore, President Roosevelt's special representative in Santo Domingo, is investigating the merits of the various claims against Santo Domingo. The Santo Domingo improvement company, to which the Dominican government has agreed to pay $4,500,000, has submitted to General Taft, through its counsel, a statement bearing on the validity of that claim, which was questioned in the senate.

This statement sets forth that it was upon the initiative of the Dominican government that it was agreed that $4,500,000 should be paid the company, that the Dominican congress twice rejected a proposition that an arbitration tribunal should determine the amount to be paid. The only arbitration was as to the manner of payment of the $4,500,000. It is declared that these statements are substantiated by state department records.

Senator Burrows in debate declared that the company had put only $1,500 in Santo Domingo. This is said to be a revival of an absurd statement circulated in Santo Domingo two years ago, which sprang from the fact that the company when incorporated put its capital stock at a nominal figure of $3,000, as do many corporations when established. It is asserted that since then the capital stock was increased to $3,000,000 and then reduced to $1,000,000.

General Taft will take no action in this matter before a report is rendered by Professor Hollander.

Old Believers Joyful.

Moscow, May 1.—The removal of religious disabilities by the imperial decree enabled the Old Believers of Moscow to celebrate Easter in the churches of the Rogoshk quarter. The altars which had been closed for forty-nine years were unsealed in the presence of the authorities. Many priceless paintings and ikons were found to be irretrievably ruined by dampness. The principal service was attended by the prefect of police and General Galitzin, aide-de-camp of the emperor, who was the bearer of the latter's decree granting religious freedom. The worshipers knelt before General Galitzin and begged him to express their gratitude to the emperor and many of the congregation loudly invoked the Almighty's blessing on his majesty. An important deputation of Old Believers is going to Tsarskoe-Selo to thank the emperor.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, April 29.—Bradstreet's says:

Irregularity still characterizes distributive trade, while industry is active and outdoor construction is of unprecedented volume. The weather has been rather too cool for the best of crop preparation or germination. Labor is well employed, and with the one conspicuous exception of Chicago, where the teamsters' strike affects trade and shipments, disputes are below the average for May 1. Prices of many staples have been weak and unsettled, and cereals, cotton, some kinds of pig iron, copper and country produce have moved lower. Railway earnings are good, and bank clearings this week, owing to holidays, are smaller than last week's, but heavily exceed a year ago. Collections generally are rather tardy, especially at the south. Crop conditions, though the season is backward, promise well as regards the cereals. A heavy wheat yield is in prospect.

Wholesale trade is seasonably quiet, a feature being good reorder reports coming from portions of the southwest, where business is and has been very good. Trade reports from the Pacific coast and portions of the northwest are likewise favorable. Southern reports are rather spotted, while at the east rather better advices come from the textile grades. Well posted authorities claim the cotton goods trade has emerged from the past two years of depression. Eastern cotton goods buying is strictly to fill immediate requirements, but business in seasonable goods is in good shape.

Building is active the country over, far distant points uniting in reports of unprecedented construction. Finished iron and steel are in good demand, particularly at the west. Raw materials, except coke, which is easier, low grades being a drug in the market, are in active sale and movement. Petroleum is lower, and bituminous coal is offered at low prices. Anthracite coal is still active at the lower April prices.

Shoes have sold better than a year ago, and the movement the country over is larger. Hides are stronger, while leather tends up because of high raw materials.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 27 number 193 against 183 last week, 197 in the like week in 1904, 173 in 1903, 174 in 1902 and 163 in 1901. In Canada, failures for the week number 17 against 21 last week and 24 this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 2.—Initial wheat prices were higher all around, responding to exceptionally firm cables and the early demand by shorts. Cash and May wheat advanced ½c to ⅝c respectively, while July and September were up ¼c to ⅜c. Trade, however, was light and the general impression that weather conditions continue to be almost ideal caused an easier tone in the deferred options later. A slump followed, carrying the latter months below yesterday's level. Cash and May, however, held to the early level. The market remains unaffected by the heavy deliveries of May wheat, which approximated 1,300,000 bushels yesterday between Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis. The receipts at primary and interior points continue large. Offerings on the floor were scattered and light. Buying orders were predominating.

Closing prices in wheat were strong; the market shows advances through the entire list. May was the leader with an advance of 2¼c. Cash advanced 1¾c. July was up ½c. September remained unchanged. Demand was active for cash and May, both of which were helped by the deferred deliveries of the latter month. Firmness of the coarse grains also contributed strength. Weather bureau's report, while generally reporting excellent conditions as to growing wheat crop, rather inferred that the outlook for the spring crop was not quite so brilliant because of the cold weather of the past week. Northwest demand for cash was active. Bradstreet's available showed a decrease of 1,800,000 bushels, which in itself was a strong bull argument. Minneapolis stocks report a decrease of 400,000 bushels for the last half week. Estimates were reported at 20 cars; clearances at 58,000 bushels.

Primary wheat receipts were 205,000 bushels, against 390,000 a week ago and 218,000 a year ago; shipments were 403,000 bushels, against 222,000 and 776,000.

Heavy covering by May shorts, followed by like action in July, caused a very firm opening in corn. The sentiment, however, was bearish. The market subsequently became somewhat irregular, with the distant futures showing slight recessions. Cables were substantially higher. Corn is exceptionally active and claims the bulk of attention. Offerings were light and scattered.

Corn was a lively commodity today. Closing was strong. Demand continued active. Small country movement was the bull argument, which drove a large short interest to seek protection. The available by Bradstreet's was another bull factor, showing a decrease of 2,140,000 bushels. Exports amounted to 121,000 bushels. Estimates were 20 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 170,000 bushels, against 410,000 last week and 470,000 a year ago; shipments were 403,000 bushels, against 222,000 and 276,000.

Oats was firm at a slight advance over yesterday's closing prices. Demand is small but of good character. Closing was firm. Market felt the strength in the other and more active grains. Exports were 4,000 bushels; estimates, 28 cars.

Clover seed continues dull. Shipping season is about ended though today's figures show a good demand. Receipts are small. Few buying or selling orders are reported. Closing witnessed a slump in the cash of 25c a bag. October united steady at $5.80. Some samples of rejected seed sold at $5.50 to $5.75 and N. E. G. at $3.50 to $5.50.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	May 2 Close.	May 1 Close.
Cash	97	98	97	98	96½
May	95½	97	95½	97	94⅞
July	84½	84¾	84⅛	84¾	84¼
Sept.	*82½	82¼	82	82¼	82⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	50¼	49
May	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	48¼
July	49	49¼	49	49¼	48⅝
Sept.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	48⅞
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	31½	31¼
May	*31	31¼	31	31¼	31
July	*31¼	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	31¼
Sept.	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	29
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.75	8.00
Oct.	*5.77	5.80	5.77	5.77½	5.80
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	79	79
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.50	1.50
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.50	7.60

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	92½	93¾	92½	93¾	92⅛
July	88⅝	89	88⅛	88⅞	88⅜
Corn—					
May	52⅛	53	52¼	53⅛	52
July	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	52¼	51¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	90	90	90	90	89
May	79½	79⅞	79	79¾	79⅜
Sept.	....	....	....	79¾	78½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	98⅞	97⅝
July	....	....	....	95⅜	94⅛
Sept.	....	....	....	81⅜	81¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	....	92⅜
July	....	....	....	....	92

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93	93	90½	91⅞	89⅞
July	83¾	84	82⅞	83¾	83⅜
Sept.	79⅞	80	79¼	79¾	79⅝
Corn—					
May	47½	48⅝	47¼	48¼	47
July	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝
Sept.	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	46½
Oats—					
May	28⅞	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	28⅝
July	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	28¾
Sept.	28	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	28

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	12.77	11.82	11.77	11.80	11.75
July	12.07	12.15	12.07	12.12	2.07
Lard—					
May	7.07	7.07	7.05	7.05	7.05
July	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.22
Sept.	7.37	7.40	7.37	7.40	7.37
Ribs—					
May	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.85
July	7.17	7.17	7.15	7.17	7.15
Sept.	7.37	7.40	7.37	7.37	7.35

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 2.—Wall street.—Opening prices shot upwards buoyantly on an apparently urgent demand. The rise in Denver & Rio Grande preferred reached 2¾. United States Rubber preferred 2. Smelting and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western stocks 1½. Rubber Goods and Locomotive 1½, and a number of the Southwesterns, Metropolitan Securities, United States Steel preferred, Republic Steel and Canadian Pacific a point.

Stocks were supplied freely on the opening advance, and the market soon reacted. The reaction, however, was not extensive, and there was a vigorous rally before 11 o'clock. Important gains were made by a number of leading stocks, particularly those identified with the metal industry and the leading southern and transcontinental stocks. Great Northern preferred rose 4, Missouri Pacific 3, Atlantic Coast Line, Tennessee Coal, Pipe preferred and Sloss-Sheffield Steel 2½, Smelting preferred 2, Corn Products preferred 1¾, and St. Paul, Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Reading, Ontario & Western, United States Steel preferred, Amalgamated Copper, Pressed Steel Car preferred and others 1@1½. Kansas City Southern fell 1 and Consolidated Gas and Reading second preferred 3⅜.

The demand became listless owing to the character of the selling on advances and prices were inclined to drop. Exceptions were the Corn Product stocks, the preferred rising 2¾ and the common, Manhattan and Cotton Oil preferred, which gained 1¼ to 1¾. Great Northern preferred advanced 6, reached 4. Consolidated Gas fell 5⅜, Brooklyn Union Gas 5¼, Colorado Southern second preferred 3¾, Car preferred 1¼ and Brooklyn Transit and Metropolitan Securities 1. The market leaders showed scattered fractional losses by noon. Bonds showed strength in spots.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close 1:45.
Am. Loco. com	49	49¾	48⅝	49
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	138½	138½	137¾	138
Atchison	85½	85½	84⅞	85¼
Atchison pfd	102¼	102¼	101¾	101⅞
Am. Car & F. Co	35¾	36	35¼	35¾
Anaconda	112	113	111½	113
Amal. Copper	81	82¼	80⅝	87¼
Am. Tob. pfd	97	97	96½	96⅜
Am. Smelters	115	115	113¼	114
Am. Woolen Co	34⅝	35	34¼	30⅜
Alton com	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
Balt. & Ohio	106¾	107¼	106¼	107
B'lyn R. Trans	61½	62	60	61¼
Chicago & G. W	21	21¼	20¼	20⅞
Canadian Pac	149¾	150¼	148¾	149¼
Clover Leaf	36½	37⅛	36½	37⅜
do. pref	57	57¼	57⅛	57⅜
Colorado Fuel	45⅞	46	45¼	45⅝
Corn Products	12½	14¼	12½	13⅞
Ches. & Ohio	51⅜	51⅝	50⅞	51½
Del. & Hudson	185	187½	184½	187¾
Distillers' Sec	42¼	42¼	42	42¼
Erie com	43¼	43⅝	42¾	43
do. 1st pref	78½	79	78¼	79
do. 2nd pref	65⅝	65⅞	64¾	64⅝
Ill. Central	160½	162	160¼	162
K. C. Sou. com	27⅜	29	27⅜	28¾
do. pref	61½	62¼	61¼	62⅜
Louis. & Nash	145¾	148¾	145½	147
Manhattan	164	164½	164	164¼
Mex. Central	22¼	22½	21⅞	22
Metropolitan	118⅜	119½	117¾	118¾
Met. Securities	79¾	79¾	78	79
Missouri Pacific	99	99	98¾	98¾
M., K. & T. com	28⅝	28⅝	27¾	28
M. K. & T. pfd	60¾	60¾	60½	60½
North Am. Co	103	103	101½	102
N. Y. Central	144¼	145⅜	143¼	144⅜
Nickel Plate com	48	49	48	49
N. & W. com	78⅜	78⅝	78	78⅜
Ont. & Western	51¼	52⅜	50¾	51⅞
Penn. Ry	134½	140¼	134½	139¾
Pacific Mail	39	39¼	38½	39¼
People's Gas Co	105½	105⅝	104¾	105
Reading com	92	93⅞